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VOL. XXII NO. 86. BOMBAY THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

ASSEMBLY VOTES FOR STATES' "MISRULE"

'C. R.'S REJOINDER TO SJT. BHULABHAI DESAI

Swaraj Party May Go On With Its Work

But It Has To Formulate Its Programme After Knowing Congress Plan

NEW DELHI, April 11.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in a statement to the Associated Press, refers to the views of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, expressed in an interview, at Bombay to-day and says:—

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai has wholly misunderstood my attitude in regard to the holding of a Swaraj Party meeting prior to the All-India Congress Committee holding its session. I do not hold the view that the New Party's decision should await the judgment of the A. I. C. C. Nor do I want that the work of the New Party should be stopped, pending the meeting of the A. I. C. C."

A.I.C.C. MUST MEET AT ONCE.

All that I want is that from the viewpoint of the Congress as such and its future political plan, the A.I.C.C. should meet at once. The Swaraj Party may go on with its work, but will have to reshape its decisions and formulate its programmes after knowing exactly the plan of the Congress as decided by the A.I.C.C.

As the Civil Resistance programme of the Congress has been suspended, and as no emergency procedure is necessary now, it is right and proper that the A.I.C.C. should meet and decide the future of the Congress policy and programme."——A. P.

ROOSEVELT "ON OUR WAY"

President Reviews Progress Of "Revolution"

NEITHER FASCISM NOR COMMUNISM!

NEW YORK, April 12.

The revolutionary nature of the President's policy and its progress in the first year emphasised in a book by Roosevelt "On Our Way."

President Roosevelt says that as people, Americans are determined to keep going forward with a policy which was based on growing into maturity of their democracy There is very definite, deep, permanent objective in complex organisations whose abbreviated titles like N. R. A. caused amusement. Though revolutionary, the new policy savours neither Fascism nor Communism, since it does not manifest itself in the total elimination of any class or private property.—Reuter's Special.

100 DEATHS IN FEW HOURS!

Severe Type Of Fever Ravages Village

NAGPUR, April 11.

A number of 100 villagers of Suri, near Raygadh Railway Station (B. N. Rly.) are reported to have died within a few hours due to an attack of a severe type of fever.

It is further reported that over 200 persons were attacked.

The Railway authorities and the State officials have sent here telegrams, seeking immediate medical aid, which is being sent. —United Press.

STOP PRESS

TIBETAN PUZZLE

CALCUTTA, April 11.

Reliable information has reached Calcutta that the Tibetan Government has decided to disband a considerable proportion of its army and restrict substantially the purchase of arms.

The significanse of this news is not yet clear, but as the army in recent years has been mainly employed in combating efforts of China to reestablish her influence in Tibet, well-informed circles in Calcutta are wondering whether this decision may not indicate an imminent rapprochement with China.—A. P

W. P. AND PENSIONS.

LONDON, April 11.

Lord Fitzalan drew attention in the Lords debate to-day of the White Paper proposals for payment of pensions payable from Indian revenues to retired Indian Army officers and civilians and for administration of family pension funds and said with reference to the connection of the matter wit White Paper that he was satisfied he was entitled to raise the question by the rules of the House.

He pointed out that pensions at present were practically guaranteed by Parliament but the control ceased under the White Paper. He expressed the opinion that safeguards opposed in this connection were worth only the paper on which they were written.

Swaraj Party Is Part Of Congress

No Room For Those Who Stood Out

(By Our Special Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

My discussions with prominent Congressmen in the City who took an active part in the Delhi Conference have revealed that in the revived Swaraj Party, there will be no place for those who have stood aloof from the Congress or have raised the standard of revolt against it. I put the question straight:—"What will be the attitude of the Swaraj Party if, for instance Mr. Jamnadas Mehta sought admission to it?

The answer came promptly: 'The Party will refuse to take him in. Nor is there any room for Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in it."

NO PLANS SETTLED

There seems to be no settled plans on which organisational work will be carried on in the country in connection with the new Party.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai who was reported to be undertaking an All-India tour, told me that he has not made any such decision and it is improbable that he will do so before the decision of the fuller Conference at Calcutta in the first week of May. Whatever he may do will be only after full consultations with Dr. Ansari and Mahatma Gandhi. In the meantime he has enough work in hand.

He has been asked to prepare the constitution and draw up a programme to be placed before the Calcutta Conference. He expects the papers of the old Swaraj Party to reach him in a day or two for perusal and guidance. As yet he has not formulated any programme. As it is, every thing hangs on what Calcutta will decide.

Present indications are that before the Calcutta Conference meets, responsible Congress Leaders, including the Members of the Working Committee, will meet informally, and take final decisions on Mahatma Gandhi's decision about the civil disobedience movement. It is generally believed that that decision will be a recommendation to suspend civil disobedience so that the Congress can meet and chalk out its own programme and enunciate policy.

SILLY AND MISCHIEVOUS.

In this connection, surprise is expressed at the statements in the despatch to the "Times of India" from its New Delhi correspondent. While one prominent Congressman characterised it as "silly," another called it "mischievous." "If that despatch," said Mr. Bhulabhai Desai "is any indication of the Government mind, then I can only say that the Government are only burking the issue and going back on their own statements in the past. The suggestions in the "Times of India" despatch are mischievous. If the present situation continues, then there will be no question of Council-entry and the like, for most of us, who may think of contesting the elections, will be debarred on account of our imprisonment."

WILL GANDHIJI GO BACK TO JAIL.

I asked Mr. Bhulabhai Desai whether the position after Gandhiji's decision warrants the hope that he will not return to Yeravda on August 1. He said, he is not in a position to answer such a hypothetical question. He is, however, hopeful that, between now and then many things may happen which may make it unnecessary.

WELLS SPRING UP IN 'QUAKE LAND

Perfect Circles With Unfathomable Depths

(From Our Special Correspondent)

PATNA, April 11.

One of the strangest phenomena caused by the earthquake has been reported by Mr. H. N. Dutta, Vakil, Motihari.

Mr. Dutta reports the springing up of ten huge wells as a result of the earthquake in the midst of fertile fields in a village in Champaran district. A striking peculiarity reported is that, they are all in perfect circles with unfathomable depths.

Mr. Dutta further says, they measured the depth of one well with a 68 feet available rope but still the bottom could not be reached. The circumference of one well measured proved to be 150 feet and water was full up to the brim.

The water is said to have digestive properties.

UNDER-TRIAL DIES IN JAIL

Magistrate Orders Bail But Police Report Sureties Unacceptable

MYMENSINGH, April 11.

The death occurred yesterday of Jatindra Nath Dutt, undertrial prisoner in the Mymensingh Central Jail under peculiar circumstances.

It appears, Dutt was originally arrested in connection with an Arms Act Case and was later discharged only to be sent up for trial under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code.

On April 4, the Jail Superintendent informed Dutt's relatives about his serious illness involving risk of life.

It is understood that accordingly his relatives applied for Dutt's release on bail to the Additional District Magistrate who directed release on furnishing 2 securities of Rs. 500 each.

The local police submitted report on April 9, declaring that the sureties were unacceptable. In the meantime the ailing undertrial prisoner expired in the early hours, of April 10.—(United Press).

EXTRADITION OF INSULL TO-DAY

ISTAMBUL, April 11.

Mr. Samuel Insull will be extradited to-morrow. He will be taken to Smyrna and placed on board the "Exilona," bound for the United States.

Mr. Insull's lawyers hint possible efforts to secure his release when the "Exilona" calls at Spanish-French ports.—Reuter's Special.

2 YEARS MORATORIUM DECLARED IN CUBA

HAVANA, April 11.

President Mendiata proclaimed moratorium for two years or until Cuba is able to meet her obligations without imperilling her economic structure on 50,000,000 dollars of British and American loans.—Reuter.

On Wednesday, the Three Papers Fund reached

Rs. 2,16,800

Bill Protects Princes From 'Agitators'

RANGA IYER AND ALLEGED KASHMIR OFFER

Challenged To Sue Mr. Puri For Libel

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, April 11

Sir Harry Haig has not answered the straight question whether the Indian Princes wanted the States' Protection Bill?

But the Bill was passed. Government found a comfortable majority of 29 to place "this unwanted measure" on the Statute Book.

AFTER WEEK'S DEBATE.

Since the Select Committee reported, no change was made in the Bill after a week's debate except the one moved by Mr. Neogy in order to rectify an error due to oversight on the part of the Government draftsmen. And this was by way of an additional clause, providing that no Court can take cognizance of any offence punishable under the authority from the Government of India or the Local Government.

The field was held throughout on behalf of the Government, both by Sir Harry Haig and Sir B. L. Mitter. The Home Member contended that Government had gone a long way in meeting the criticisms of the Assembly. But the Opposition did not share the view at all, and so pressed the Bill to a vision at the third reading on the ground that it gags the British Indian Press for protecting misrule in the Indian States, where the subjects are unable to ventilate their legitimate grievances.

But the Government majority of 57 against the Opposition's 28 votes determined the issue.

A feature of the debate as voting was the attack which Mr. Mody made on the Indian States and the enthusiastic manner in which he entered the popular lobby.

The third reading speeches on the Bill fell rather flat. But when Mr. Ranga Iyer rose, the atmosphere was electrified, especially as he had advertised his intended rejoinder to Mr. Bhagatram Puri. Mr. Puri, unfortunately, could not be present to-day, but sent his statement through his Leader, Mr. K.C. Neogy.

Mr. Ranga Iyer slowly uttered his assertion that it was Mr. Puri who acted as an emissary of the Kashmir Government and that Mr. Ranga Iyer spurned the offer of money intended to buy him over. It fell on Mr. Neogy's ears as if it was a carefully prepared statement. But Mr. Neogy's denial on behalf of his absent deputy based on Mr. Puri's counter-challenge was: "Neither Raja Harikishan (Prime Min. of Kashmir) asked me to offer money to Mr. Ranga Iyer, nor did I offer any. It was Mr. Ranga Iyer, who tried to secure Rs. 30,000 from the Kashmir State as compensation for not bribing out his book." a

Mr. Ranga Iyer grew red in the face and shouted his denials. The seriousness of the counter-charge became evident when Mr. Neogy expressed Mr. Puri's readiness to make it in public and let Mr. Ranga Iyer go to Court for libel as he had done in the case of Pandit Motilal Nehru.

The fact that the ablest criminal lawyer of the Punjab had in a signed statement, made this charge against Mr. Ranga Iyer, shows that he might not be in a mood to respond to Mr. Ranga Iyer's appeal for a Committee to enquire into the allegations and declare its own verdict.

Proceedings In Detail

NEW DELHI, April 11.

The Princes Protection Bill was taken up for consideration.

Mr. N. M. Joshi moved an amendment to the effect that protection under the Bill would be given only to those States which have properly constituted representative legislatures. The Political Department of the Government of India, while realising the necessity of reforms in the States, had no powers to compel the States to bring about reforms. It was the Government's duty to bring about such changes in the States, and the speaker thought that the amendment would, therefore, be welcomed by the Government.

AMENDMENT REJECTED.

Mr. Bhupat Singh complained that his co-religionists, the Jains, had been prohibited from peacefully carrying on their religious avocations, and in certain places the administrations had even interfered with their places of worship. He supported the amendment.

Sir Mohammed Yakub thought the amendment impracticable and also absurd.

Sir Harry Haig replying, said that the amendment would really strike at the root of their proposals, and in the interests of peace in the whole of India, they must prohibit any attempts to overthrow lawfully constituted administrations by revolutionary means. He emphasised the fact that in the Indian States, there were greater facilities existing than in British India for people to represent their grievances to the rulers direct

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. K. C. Neogy moved the next amendment adding a new clause to Number 7 "that no court shall take cognisance of any offence punishable under section 2, unless a complaint was made by order of or under authority from the Governor-General-in-Council or the Local Government." He said that its language was bodily taken out from section 196 Cr. P.C.

Sir Harry Haig, on behalf of the Government, accepted the amendment which was carried with cheers.

NO TIME LIMIT.

The amendment of Maulana Shafi Daudi to limit the operation of the Bill to two years, whereafter the Governor-General might at his discretion by notification extend the period by another year, was rejected after Sir Harry Haig's reply saying that conspiracy and the formation of Jathas etc were not temporary features but were more or less of a permanent nature.

RIGHT ESTABLISHED

Sir Harisingh Gour emphasised the fact that nobody could doubt the suzerainty of His Majesty over the Indian States, even the Government of India Act section 33 charged the Viceroy with the duties of superintendence and control over the whole of India including the Indian States Moreover by reason of the protection given by the Government of India over 100 years to the Indian States, their right of paramountcy or overlordship had been established

CHARGES OF MISRULE

Mr. H. P. Mody opposed the passage of the Bill. It was one thing to ask for emergency pow-

(Continued on page 7).

OPIUM IS UNTOUCHABLE

But Not Your Fellow Beings, Says Gandhiji

MAHATMA & PARTY IN ASSAM VILLAGES

DHUBRI, April 11.

Mahatmaji arrived at Golakganj last night and proceeded first to the house of Mr. Kailash Prodhani his ex-inmate of the Sabarmati Ashram. Therefrom Gandhiji motored to the house of zemindar of Rupshi and spent the night.

To-day his round of activities began with addressing a ladies meeting followed by a public meeting. A purse of Rs. 1,000 was presented to him here on behalf of the people of Rupshi. Mahatmaji next opened the Exhibition, arranged specially for this occasion, of local agricultural and industrial products.

AT DHUBRI.

Gandhiji left for Dhubri at 9 this morning and addressed a huge public meeting at Gauripore 'en-route.' The Dhubri Municipal Board presented him with an address of welcome in which reference was made to the fact that Dhubri was the first place in the whole of Assam where country liquor shops inside the Municipal area were abolished under provisions of Assam Temperance Act. This was followed by presentation of a purse of Rs.

TREMOR FELT AT PURNEA AGAIN

PURNEA, April 11.

A smart earthquake shock was felt here at 2-30 in the morning attended with heavy rain and stormy winds.

Several buildings are reported to have sunk by several inches as a result of this.—United Press.

CALCUTTA, April 11.

Two earthquake shocks of slight intensity were felt in Bhagalpur and Raxaul early on Monday morning. No damage, however, has been reported.—A. P.

500. After Mahatmaji's reply the silver plate whereon the Municipal address was presented was auctioned for Rs. 30.

"OPIUM UNTOUCHABLE."

At 10 a.m. Mahatmaji and his party boarded train for Barpeta which was reached at 2-30 p.m. On way a brief halt was made at Sorbhog where a small purse was presented to him. Addressing a huge gathering which assembled there Gandhiji exhorted the people of Assam to treat opium as untouchable instead of treating their fellow beings as such.

Gandhiji and the party leaves Barpeta during the early hours of to-morrow morning for Tezpore.—United Press.

BENGAL TOUR PROGRAMME

CALCUTTA, April 11.

The "United Press" understands Mahatmaji has finally decided to visit Bengal and will reach Calcutta from Orissa on May 17 by Madras Mail.

Mahatmaji has addressed a letter to Dr. B. C. Roy President of Bengal Provincial Board of Harijan Sevak Sangha communicating the above decision.

The letter also says. "Besides Assam I have to visit Chotanagpore, Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana Maharastra, Bombay and Guzerat apart from Bengal and all these are to be visited by the end of July next."

Accordingly, Mahatmaji's Bengal tour programme is limited to a fortnight, barely beginning on May 18 and ending on June.—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS

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Wanted qualified and experienced Accountants. Retired from leading Banks preferred. Apply stating age, qualifications with certificates, minimum pay acceptable, etc., to the Accountant-General, Bikaner State, Bikaner. (8222)

Wanted. Superintendent for a daily Newspaper Printing Press, those who have experience of Lino, News and Printing Departments only need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 202, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

Mahableshwar—Rockdale. Newly painted 4 bed rooms, 4 baths, drawing and dining rooms fully furnished crockery, etc., also at Udwada facing the sea one large bungalow fully furnished. Apply Dady Dubash, Belvedere, Cadell Road, Mahim. (2246).

To let cheaply at "B" Anjirwadi, Mazgaon, Godowns, Workshops and land. Apply there Hariram Bhimji. Phone No. 40583. (2105).

44. MEDICAL.

Neem Blood Purifier Cures Syphilis, gonorrhoea, scrofula, consumption, piles, gout, rheumatism, leprosy, etc. Peerojirao Company, 502, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (2250)

Asthma, Diabetes, Pyorrhoea, Small-pox cured radically by herbal specifics. Address—Herbal Research Works, Anand Bhuvan, Princess St., Bombay. (2249).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution.—Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. New term for I.C.C. commences. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (2201).

58. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Marvellous Racing Guide. Great book that reveals the racing secrets and tells how to find the winner. Rs. 5, King Co., Booksellers, Fort, Bombay. (2247).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale at Mount Abu.—Well furnished double storeyed house in commanding situation adjacent to Club, Hotel, etc. 2 reception rooms, 2 ante rooms, 5 bed rooms with bath rooms attached, 1 large Office room, spacious verandahs, stables for 14 horses, cow shed for 10 cows, English and Indian kitchens, 23 servants' quarters, 4 Sirdars' quarters with bath rooms attached, cement Tennis Court, Garage for 3 cars with quarters for chauffeurs. The house is surrounded by a large garden with well. Open to inspection by approved applicants. Apply to the Home Minister in His Highness' Government, Alwar. (8216)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Messrs. Higginbothams Railway Bookstall, Contractors, Madras, will be pleased to receive list of publications in Maharatti, suitable for stocking on their Railway Bookstalls. (8223).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are reinvited for the supply of Bengal C. P. & C. I. first grade steam coal, pitsmouth delivery to the Ahmedabad Municipality during the year 1934-1935 ending 31st March, 1935, so as to reach the undersigned on or before Saturday the 28th April, 1934 at 4 p.m. The tenders, should be accompanied with Rs. 400 as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

The Copy of the specification, and tender form can be had from the Store Keeper on application, on payment of Re. 1. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tender are opened.

The previous tenders are hereby cancelled and the earnestmoney paid will be counted for the new tenders.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Store Office, dated 6|4|1934.

(8221).

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

(1)	No. 554	of 1930	Re:	Shridhar Shivram Gosavi.
(2)	No. 589	of 1930	„	Anil Cyril Rosario D'Souza.
(3)	No. 704	of 1930	„	Vasantrao Dadoba Mhatre.
(4)	No. 494	of 1931	„	Rajaram Baburao Apte.
(5)	No. 504	of 1930	„	Denis Salvadore Monteiro.
(6)	No. 727	of 1930	„	Ebrahim Sultanally Lokhandwalla.
(7)	No. 457	of 1928	„	Moreshwar Vinayak Javle.
(8)	No. 962	of 1928	„	N. Manekchand Kapurchand & Sons.
(9)	No. 699	of 1926	„	Nowroji Bezonji Kanga & Another traded as Kanga & Co. (a firm).
(10)	No. 443	of 1927	„	Amrit Khanderao Kango.
(11)	No. 1598	of 1927	„	Feroze alias Pirozsha C. Oomrigar.
(12)	No. 87	of 1928	„	Sitaram Kaju Shirdhankar.
(13)	No. 24	of 1922	„	Hariram Dulamal Kapur.
(14)	No. 358	of 1929	„	Chhaganlal Motiram Parekh.
(15)	No. 747	of 1930	„	Nusserwanji Nowroji Engineer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is intended to declare a first dividend in Estates Nos. (1) to (4), a first and final dividend in Estates Nos. (5) and (6), a second dividend in Estates Nos. (7) and (8), a second and final dividend in Estates Nos. (9) to (12), a supplementary and final dividend in Estate No. (13), and to make a preferential distribution amongst the preferential creditors in Estates Nos. (14) and (15).

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. If they fail to do so their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective Estates as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the abovementioned Estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, if they have not done so already. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within a fortnight from the date of this advertisement. On expiry of the said period, the assets in the above Estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay, this 3rd day of April, 1934.

P. B. MALABARI,
Official Assignee of Bombay.

Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay. 8194

Public Notices

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS stating qualifications and special subjects are invited for the posts of 7 Professors at the Sir Lallubhai Shah Law College, Ahmedabad, for one year commencing from June 15th, 1934. The honorarium for local men will be Rs. 75 p.m. and for Bombay men Rs. 125 p.m., including travelling allowance. The applications should reach the undersigned before the end of this month.

BHASKERRAO MOTILAL MEDH,
Hon. Secretary
Gujrat Law Society.
District Court, Pleaders' Chamber.
No. 7, Ahmedabad, 10|4|34.

8220

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 4 CWTS HAM.

Under instructions from the Office concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 16th April, 1934 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

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The property of Dr. Antonio Alves, Consul-General for Portugal, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

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AUCTION SALE OF 63 BALES, MALKAPUR & DHULIA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 12th April, 1934, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Cotton Depot Sewree near the Cotton Exchange room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above mentioned damaged cotton of Messrs The Toyo Menka, Kaisha Ltd.

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In spite of great rush the picture will not be repeated for a second week.

"GOLD DIGGERS OF 1933"

THE SHOW OF THE CENTURY
WITH
13 FAVOURITE STARS!
300 GORGEOUS GIRLS!
5 NEW SONG HITS!

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An extraordinary beautiful MUSICAL ROMANCE

"VIENNESE NIGHTS"

ENTIRELY IN GORGEOUS TECHNICOLOR
15 ENCHANTING SONGS
Sung by 200 glorious voices
CLASSICAL MUSIC
and a cast of 2,000 players.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tovama Maru	7090	30 Mar.	12 Apr.
Tottori Maru	5973	17 Apl.	27 Apl.
Nagato Maru	5901	25 Apr.	5 May
Tango Maru	6893	29 April	10 May
Mayebashi Maru,	7005,	18 May,	29 May.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	16 April
Haruna Maru.	10500.	30 April.

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Suwa Maru	10700	26 April
Fushimi Maru,	11000,	10 May.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17000	9 May
Taiyo Maru	14500,	23 May.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	30 Apr
Hikawa Maru	11600	21 May

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Phone No. 20279:
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
Japan Via
SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Toho Maru	4th April	11th Apr.
Kaisho „	14th „	22nd „
Celebes „	26th „	11th May
Altai „	9th May	22nd „
Keifuku „	20th „	26th „
Pacific „	24th „	7th June

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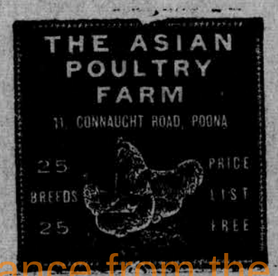
Telegrams:—"Shosen."



SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, April 11.

Corono, Klette, Bangkok.
Jalaputra, MacWilliam, Rangoon.
Mundra, Parkin, London.
Hartbridge, Tinmouth, Bassein.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, April 11.

Fairfield City, Forbes, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Bombay, April 11.

Steamer Warialda for Rangoon.

S S Corona:—The Messrs. Volkart Bros. steamer Corona arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Bangkok with a cargo of 380 tons teakwood.

S S Jalaputra:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalaputra arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S S Mundra:—The M M Coy's steamer Mundra arrived in harbour on Wednesday from London with a general cargo.

S S Hartbridge:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Hartbridge arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Bassein with a cargo of rice.

S S Fairfield City:—The M M Coy's steamer Fairfield City sailed yesterday for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

IMPORTS.

S S City of Calcutta; Agents: K Nixon and Co., from Liverpool:—185 cases looms, 62 c|s floor cloth, 50 c|s cottons, 220 c|s cotton piece goods, 40 c|s newspapers, 46 c|s wire, 120 c|s glycerine, 45 c|s cheese, 25 c|s beer, 56 c|s tiles, 148 c|s China clay, 65 c|s paper, 40 c|s silk yarn, 445 c|s machinery, 366 c|s glassware, 389 c|s wagons, 185 c|s E'ware, 48 c|s pulleys, 200 rolls roofing felt, 50 drums lubricating oil, 225 drums chemicals, 150 drums dyes, 543 dms. paint, 4056 c|s soap, 52 c|s distemper, 43 c|s colour, 57 c|s bedsteads, 200 pigs solder, 184 c|s cisterns, 519 bundles G C sheets, 1014 bundles steel hooks, 84 bundles chains.

From Port Said:—690 bales cotton, 290 cases fruits.

S S Mooltan; Agents: M M & Co., from Sydney:—105 cases milk powder, 50 c|s canned fruits, 65 c|s butter, 95 c|s malted milk.

From Habart:—120 cases fruits.

From Melbourne:—142 casks tallow, 20 c|s fruits, 94 c|s Lectogen, 80 bales wool.

From Christchurch:—99 casks tallow.

From Freemantle:—24 cases brandy, 126 cases grapes.

From Adelaide:—37 casks tallow.

From Brisbane:—109 boxes butter, 24 c|s tallow.

From Colombo:—26 cases silk piecegoods, 362 bales mattress fibre.

S S Nirvana; Agents: M M and Co., from Rangoon:—6247 bags rice, 90000 pieces teakwood planks and scantlings, 10 cases playing-cards, 400 c|s safety matches, 32 pieces tin.

From Mergui:—942 bags B nuts.

S S Nirpura; Agents: M M and Co., from Rangoon:—199 boxes pig lead, 155 bags betelnuts, 20162 bags rice, 19960 pieces teakwood scantlings and planks.

From Cochin:—100 cases hooka shells, 110 cases tea, 202 c|s coir rope.

From Ponani:—141 bags cocoanuts, 25 jottas coir yarn.

From Calicut:—65 bags sandalwood, 85 bundles tea, 631 bales cotton, 150 bags cocoanuts, 95 jottas coir rope.

S S Bankura; Agents: M M and Co., from Mohmerah:—97 bags skins, 106 bags attari, 141 bags gum, 30 cases drugs.

From Bushire:—12 bags attari, 197 bags almonds.

From Dubai:—20 bundles specie.

From Verawal:—1 packet specie, 300 bales cotton.

From B'Abbas:—138 bags raisin.

From Muscat:—305 bags dates.

From Gwadar:—36 bundles mats, 38 packets fish.

S S Pundit; Agents: T Morrison and Co., from Bassein:—8000 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—55 bags betelnuts.

From Tuticorin:—146 bags husk dust, 135 bales cotton yarn.

From Calicut:—42 barrels cotton, 46 H|c tea waste.

From Tellichour:—251 bags cocoanuts, 116 cases canes.

From Cannanore:—150 bags copra, 15 bags pepper.

S S British Soldier; Agents: A P Oil Co., from Abadan:—7682 tons furnace oil in bulk.

S S Shwedagon; Agents: Steil Bros., from Rangoon:—2186 tons petroleum motor spirit, 1570 cases candles, 180 casks lub. oil, 200 empty casks, 521540 gallons kerosene oil in bulk.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 11.

S S Britannia, for Liverpool:—283 bales wool raw, R Virchand; 53 bales wool raw, Ralli Bros; 115 bales wool raw, Eastern Wool Tdg Co; 19 bales wool raw, C Ramsarup; 93 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 7 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 441 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co; 1240 bags groundnut oil cakes, R Ratilal and Co; 400 bags myrabollum, H Bhagvandas and Co; 1400 bags groundnut cakes, L Dreyfus and Co.

For Montreal:—7 bales woollen carpets, Cox and Kings, Ltd.

S S Stolzenfels, for Hamburg:—1370 bags groundnut oil cakes, H Rawji and Co; 64 bags mustard seed, A Virji and Co; 22 bales animal skins, 10 cases guts, D Abraham and Sons; 7 bales cotton raw Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd.

For Antwerp:—100 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rahimtoola and Co; 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes, H Rawji and Co.

For Rotterdam:—1050 bags linseed oil cakes, H K H Sheriff; 70 bales cow hides, D Abraham and Sons.

For Gydina:—55 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

S S Oldham, for New York:—525 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas and Co; 210 bales cotton fly, Textile Products, Ltd.

For Philadelphia:—12040 bags flax seed, Cotton Agents, Ltd; 12040 bags flax seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Fusijama, for Trieste:—63 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S S Toyama Maru, for Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co., Ltd; 150 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 100 bls. cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co; 200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 450 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—400 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 150 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 21 bales cotton raw, O Suleman and Co.

For Yokohama:—50 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Alipore, for Kobe:—200 bls. cotton raw, N Fatehally and Co; 200 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi and Co; 700 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi and Co; 400 bales cotton raw, M Amersey and Co; 400 bales cotton raw, N Manilal and Co; 200 bales cotton raw, O Suleman and Co.

AN EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW

Part Of Sum Meant For Raja To Be Used For Starting College

GONDAL, April 10.

The leading officers and subjects of the Gondal State reiterated their resolve yesterday at a meeting that the most clamant need of the moment was the endowment of technical and vocational education rather than the promotion of literary education already hugely overdone in India.

Accordingly, they decided that a substantial portion of the ten lakhs of rupees to be raised for celebrating the golden jubilee of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Sir Bhagwatsinghji's rule should be reserved for financing the pioneer project of a technological college in Kathiawar, somewhat similar in plan and purpose to the technological institute founded at Baroda by His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Adequate facilities would be afforded at Gondal to candidates to acquire both theoretical and practical training in civil, mechanical, electrical, and Railway engineering, or in scientific agriculture on severely practical lines suited to the local conditions of farming or in the professions of blacksmiths, carpenters, and other artisans.

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

The religious rites connected with the Golden Jubilee celebrations would be gone through on August 25 which would mark the completion of fifty years of the Maharaja Saheb's administration. The presentation by the people of an address enclosed in a golden casket worth about half a lakh of rupees was held over till October 24, when the Maharaja Saheb will enter upon his 71st year.

2 marble statues to be completed by Mr. V. P. Karmarkar at a cost of Rs. 65,000 would likewise be unveiled on the occasion.

Furthermore, fifty trees would be planted in every one of nearly 200 towns and villages in the Gondal State to signalise the golden jubilee of the Maharaja Saheb's regime, which would also be perpetuated by the publication of the Golden Book of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Sir Bhagwatsinghji of Gondal.—United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

GROUNDNUT CULTIVATION AREA SHOWS RECORD RISE

Opening Of Lloyd Barrage Canals Leads To Increase In Acreage Of Food And Non-Food Crops In Sind, Says Agricultural Report

The agricultural season of 1932-33 was, considering the kharif and rabi crops together, generally satisfactory over a very large part of the Bombay Presidency proper, says the Season and Crop Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1932-33. In Sind also the season was fairly good. A special feature of the year in Sind was the opening of the Lloyd Barrage Canal system which started working with the commencement of the kharif season of 1932. As a result of the assured water supply thus made available, both the area and outturn of the crops in Sind were considerably greater than those of the preceding year and the average of the last 10 years. The distribution of the rainfall of the season was generally uneven, both as regards area and period, but a special feature of the season was that in many areas the deficiency of the early rains was counterbalanced by their abundance later on or "vice versa." The result was that in spite of the uneven distribution of the rains, the season, on the whole, was fairly satisfactory.

NATURE OF THE CROPS

About two-thirds of the cultivated area of the Presidency is devoted to growing food-stuffs, jowar, bajri, rice, wheat and gram being the most important crops. Cotton is the largest non-food crop.

FOOD CROPS

In the Bombay Presidency proper, the area under food crops, i.e., cereal, pulses, sugarcane and fruits and vegetables decreased by 333,000 acres or 1.6 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. Among the kharif crops, rice showed an increase of 51,000 acres or 2.6 per cent. although the area under bajri declined by 268,000 acres or by 6.3 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The area under jowar, which is grown both as a kharif and rabi crop in the Presidency, did not vary much from that of the preceding year, being higher by 188,000 acres or by only 2.5 per cent. As regards the rabi crops the area under wheat and gram fell short by 187,000 and 60,000 acres or 10.1 and 8.2 per cent., respectively, as compared with last year.

The area under non-food crops which comprise cotton, tobacco and oil-seeds showed a general increase which amounted to 116,000 acres or 1.3 per cent. The most noticeable increase was in the area under oil-seeds which rose by 221,000 acres or 13.7 per cent. chiefly due to the very much increased area sown with groundnuts which during recent years has reached the record figure of 1,195,000 acres.

PROGRESS IN SIND

In Sind, with the exception of rice, the area under which declined by 75,000 acres or 6.3 per cent., there was an increase to a varying extent among almost all the food and non-food crops owing to the assured water-supply made available for the first time owing to the opening of the Lloyd Barrage Canals.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.

There was a slight diminution in the acreage under food-grain crops owing to the unsuitability of the sowing rains in some places but the fairly good yield made up for the contraction in the area.

There was a general sufficiency of food and fodder both in the Presidency and in Sind.

Although the prices during the year were considerably lower than those prevailing in 1929-30 they showed, when compared with those ruling during the last two years, a definite upward trend, which though only slight may indicate that, perhaps, the worst period of the depression is over.

MARY MAGDALENE

Mrs. Myrtle Patrao as Mary Magdalene in the "Passion Play" at the Royal Opera House.

PASSION PLAY

Mrs. Molly Alvares took the part of Veronica in the "Passion Play" staged by the Kanara Catholic Dramatic Society.

MENINGITIS IN BOMBAY

Patient Dies While Under Anaesthetic For Injection

The news that meningitis (cerebro-spinal fever) has reached Bombay and caused one death was the subject of discussion among local doctors on Wednesday.

Yusuf Kasam, who was first treated in the J. J. Hospital and then in the G. T. Hospital, died on Wednesday in the latter institution.

"Death by heart failure while anaesthetic was being administered, preparatory to injection in the lumbar region for treatment of meningitis" was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held on Wednesday.

A compliment to the assiduous efforts of the doctors was also paid by the Coroner, who stated that the medical men had done everything that they could do to save the life.

SIR C. JEHANGIR TO BOMBAY'S RESCUE

Spirited Defence Against Fresh Taxes

The following are extracts from the speech made by Sir Cowasjee Jehangir in the Legislative Assembl on the 4th inst:—

Now, I am coming to a very important principle. When Government in any country come before their legislature with a demand for supplies, they have got to assure that legislataure that they have done and are doing all they can to collect such revenues as the legislature has already sanctioned. Only when the House and the public are assured that the administrative machinery of government is efficient can any House have the justification of sanctioning further taxation. I do not think that this House is fully assured or the public, that the Government collect all the revenues that have already been sanctioned and therefore I desire to raise this principle on this Bill, which seeks our sanction for further taxation for revenue purposes. I contend that Government lose a very large amount of revenue through the diversion of trade due to certain measures taken by our friends the Indians States who have ports within their territories. And I think the time is now ripe that the Government should give this House and the public a definite assurance that they will do their best, to collect all customs revenues that this House has sanctioned. Until and unless an assurance is given that Government will collect all the revenues we have already sanctioned, I trust that this House, will resist further taxation.

"SCREW LOSE SOMEWHERE."

Sometimes it is said we do not have a sense of responsibility on this side of the House. I claim that when we insist upon Government collecting the revenues that we have already sanctioned, we show a greater sense of responsibility than my friends on the opposite benches who neglect to take such measures as are in their power to collect such revenues as we have already sanctioned. There has been clear evidence that there is a screw loose somewhere. The diversion of trade from some of our big ports shows that there is a loss of revenue to the Government of India. What assurance is my friend the Finance Member, or my friend the Political Secretary, going to give us that they will tighten up the administration, I want to have this assurance on the floor of the House before I agree to being further taxed by such a measure as the one before us. Mr. President, on a matter of principle I am not against the excise duty on matches. It was one of those sources of revenue on which we hoped the future federation would be able to rely for more than their own requirements. We who come from the provinces including Bengal were hoping to get a part of the taxes on the excise on matches, but, Sir, long before the federation begins to function, my friend has tapped that source of revenue.

WANTED ASSURANCE.

We have heard a great deal about the inability of the Government to do all they can with regard to collecting the customs duties which really ought to go to the treasury of the British Government in India. I see no difficulties. I am going to ask the Government for a definite assurance to-day that they will exercise their rights under the principle of paramountcy to see that they are not deprived of their legitimate revenues, sanctioned by this House.

I have no desire to deprive any province of their just dues. I have said all along that we in Bombay are jealous of no one.

Sir, I quite realise that this tax on matches would not have been levied had it not been for the dire straits in which the Bengal Government find themselves to-day, and I am prepared to consider a measure of taxation for that purpose, but I do desire that the Government of India shall not forget that this source of revenue was earmarked for the assistance of other provinces along with Bengal who are in exactly the same position as Bengal.

"NEXT TO NOTHING."

It may be, Mr. President, that this Bill, even if it is passed and accepted by this House, may bring in next to nothing during the next year. If what I hear is true that the match factories have already manufactured matches which will last this country for the next 9 months, then this Bill is going to bring in only one third or one fourth of what the Finance Member has stated. The balance will have to be made up out of the general revenues and handed over to Bengal, and it will be a deficit in my friend's budget to that extent next year. I can tell my Honourable friend the Finance Member that although he is to leave us—he should make a note on his files that Bombay is not going to rest content unless her legitimate grievances are remedied, and Bombay will insist and beg of this House not to grant Government any further taxation until the Government takes such measures as are effective to collect all the revenues that this House has alradey sanctioned. You come before us with a Finance Bill, with a Sugar Bill, and a Match Bill, and you deliberately throw away as much revenue as this Bill will bring in. I say, deliberately, and I use the word with a full sense of responsibility.

The Hon'ble Sir George Schuster (Finance Member): My Honourable friend is going too far. He started by saying that what he wanted was an assurance. He has given me no chance of giving the assurance he has asked for, and he has now proceeded to accuse me of deliberately throwing away something like Rs. 200 lakhs of money:

Sir Cowasji Jehangir:—I do accuse the whole Government, and not you alone.—I do accuse the whole of the Government on the opposite benches of having for the last few years closed their eyes to the fact that a certain amount of revenue was not being collected which could have been and ought to have been collected. And I ask for an assurance that that state of things will not continue in the future. Let us begin anew and let us see that you are in earnest and that you really mean to tackle this problem, however difficult it may be, however difficult the times may be in which to do it. It has to be tackled, or else you have no right to come to this House for further taxation.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

E. T. Examination Results.

The following candidates have passed the B.T. Examination of the Bombay University held in March last:—

PASSED WHOLE EXAM. SECOND CLASS.

Hilda Lobo; Romila Pinto; Thankamma J. Mavelil; Malati Pandya; K B Kasotia; V S Khalap; K B Tergaonkar

PASS.

R N Chivate; A P Kanakia; A V Kulkarni; G G Phadke; N G Phalke; R N Pillay; N T Puranik; I F Vaishnav; B S Donde; D R Khavanekar; S S Neglur; Usha Gokhalay; G J Gunjikar; Chandra S. Karnatki; Violet D'Monte; M J Naik; Dhun S. Talpade; Nora M. Tellis; G S Deshpande; N V Gokhalay; V S Hemrajani; S R Joshi; N I Khansaheb; I U Masand; R N Mehta; Hilla A. Nagarwalla; D K Pathak; G H Patil; K. Pitty; D T Ratnaparkhi; S V Samant; R B Somtani; A N Syed; D M Desai; Meher G. Medivala; B B Shah; H P Gore; R R Kupsad; D R Abhyankar; S M Ambwani; J M Apte; H A Cowsell; M N Desai; S R Diddi; J M Java; D V Joshi; D S Kalkar; D N Karmakar; V D Kotnis; A D Kulkarny; S S Lekhadia; T H Mody; G D Naik; P M Pamnani; G K Sanghavi; G B Savanur; V R Setlur; B Katil; V N Modi; H V Yardi; K D Byali; G P Katti; K A Upadhyaya; C A Mundle; G G Damle; G K Patil; R Y Sholapurkar; G R Wadappi; Esther B. Moses; R M Sheth; V R Koppal; R N Moghe; M V Joshi; H N Jurisasingani; Ala Desai; M V Falnikar; Mary S. Samson; N V Sathe; Sulochana S. Shete; G J Limaye; V D Purandare; R D Gokhale; Y M Nanal; S K Patwardhan; M O Mahajan; L Y Tonannavar; N M Trivedi.

PASSED IN PART I.

DIVISION 2.

Josephine D'Lyma, Padmavati Kirtikar; Sarala J. Narsian.

DIVISION 3.

R K Patwardhan; S G Damodare; Gulab G. Nawalkar; V G Sejpal; M S Marathe; R P Shah; M C Hiremath; D J Hingorani; N H Joshi; V V Bokil; Isabel Misquitta; S J Trivedi.

PASSED IN PART II.

GROUP 2.

Aloo J. Watcha, A P Pereira.

GROUP 3.

Sati M. Gidwani; Lilavati Vijayakar; V V Ghanekar; M S Khadilkar; M T Khan; B S Shahani; D P Waghchourey; P V Kale; H B Sujansingani; S V Desai; B S Eli; A V Gholkar; V K Kulkarni; P N Jog; W H Saraph; S N Doctor.

INSURANCE SCHEME FOR UNEMPLOYED

Mr. S. C. Joshi To Move Resolution In Corporation

Is an Insurance Scheme for the Unemployed feasible? Mr. S. C. Joshi will move a resolution in the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation this month:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report on the financial obligation which the Corporation will have to incur for starting an unemployment insurance scheme for all employees who have been in Municipal service for a continuous period of 3 years and who have been in receipt of salary of Rs. 75 and below per month; it being understood that the benefit of unemployment insurance is to paid for a period of 12 months to each employee out of job and that the contributions of the employee during the period of the employment is to be equal to the contribution paid by the Municipality and that amount of the unemployment benefit shall be equal to half the salary oe wages which the employee was drawing or earning when the unemployment occurred."

BUDGET PROVISIONS.

Dr. E. Moses will move;

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the Budget provisions of Rs. 1,90,000 for 1934-35 under Labour—Water Works Department, and of Rs. 53,000 for the maintenance of the trolley track, etc., from Tansa to Bandra, and he be requested to report:—

(1) Whether the provision for Labour of Rs. 1,90,000 under Water Works includes Labour for the Maintenance of the trolley track, etc. If not:

(2) Whether it is necessary to maintain a separate staff throughout the year for the maintenance of the trolley track costing about Rs. 42,000, i.e., Rs. 3,500 per month on an average under the Budget provision of Rs. 53,000 when the necessity for repairs to the trolley track is mostly during the monsoon and immediately after the monsoon;

(3) How many times during the year 1933-34, the Test Audit Officer paid surprise visits to the Salsette, Kasheli and Mandola divisions for the purpose of checking the Labour Staff employed under Water Works Department and with what results;

(4) Whether the Commissioner can effect economy under these two heads of the Water Department by reorganising the Supervising and Labour Staff."

Dr. J. N. Choksy wants Radio Electricity Course and therefore will move:—

"That the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that it is highly desirable that a course of Radio Electdicity should be instituted in the Institute for teaching the construction, repairs, etc., of Radio sets."

DECREASE IN CITY'S MORTALITY

Small-pox Takes Toll Of Seven Lives

The health returns of Bombay City during the 14th week of 1934, i.e., the week ended on 7th April 1934 were as under:—

"The total mortality, viz., 511, was 18 more than in the last week. The death rate registered was 22.9 on the Census population of 1931. These figures compare favourably with those for the 14th week of 1933, when the mortality was 568, and the death rate 26.3. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1929-1933) was 622, and the death rate 21.9.

Out of the total deaths, 127 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, Smallpox caused 11 attacks (including 2 imported 1 each from Mahabar and Mysore) and 7 deaths. Cholera caused 3 attacks, all imported from Kanoor, and 2 deaths. Plague was absent. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 2.

The number of five births registered during the week was 535 as against 541 for the 14th week of 1933 and 477 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1929-1933).

ILLICIT LIQUOR SEIZED

Smuggler Gets 1 Month's R. I. And Another Fined Rs. 75

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 11.

The City Magistrate of Thana decided, yesterday, two cases under the Abkari Act brought to court by Mr. K. P. Bhavnagari, the Excise Inspector.

In one case Tukaram Gopal Mahatre was accused of having in his possession a pint of illicit liquor, which he was carrying in the inner pocket of his coat on April 7 last.

Mahatre was convicted on his own plea of guilty and was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

In awarding penal servitude, the Magistrate observed: "It is apparent that he (the accused) supplies illicit liquor in Thana from a village or else he had no reason to come with illicit liquor in his pocket."

In the other case, Manilal Brahma Tamboli was charged with having in his possession a bottle of illicit liquor, which he had secreted in the kitchen and which was found by the Excise Inspector in the course of a search on March 27 last.

Tamboli pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 75, or, in default, one month's rigorous imprisonment.

VAST SUMS SPENT ON PALACES

New Appointments In Indore State

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, April 7.

Military Sports took place today at the Fort Parade grounds, H H. Maharani presided on the occasion and distributed prizes to successful competitors.

* * * *

University examinations are still going on in the city. The parents and guardians of boys attending the city high schools do not seem to approve of the idea of the Indore school being closed whilst the matric examination proceeds. The Ajmere Board charges heavy fees and can afford to conduct the examinations in pandals instead of sacrificing the time of high school students. Will the Board attend to this grievance?

* * * *

WHITE ELEPHANTS.

The correspondence of a "Lover" about Maharaja's Palaces in the "Chronicle" has been appreciated by many here. I heard favourable comments made by prominent citizens in favour of the letter. Indorians here do not like the present exploitation by foreign architects in the building of State structures. Huge amounts are spent on costly palaces with most elaborate hot and cold conveniences, yet the Maharaja has after all to go to the hills during the summer! The Lalbaug palace which cost about seventy lakhs is already a white elephant rarely used by the Maharaja.

* * * *

Mr. Kalayanmul Bapna, the son of the Divan, becomes Deputy Commissioner for Customs and Excise, the Maharaja's A.-D.-C. Mr H. C. Dhada takes charge of electric plant and becomes Deputy Commissioner for Commerce and Industry and Mr. Chandrasenrao Matkar gets confirmed as Huzur Secretary. Mr. B. C. Taylor Inspector-General of Police who is a lent British officer has his period of deputation extended for two years. There was no need for prolonging his services as qualified police Indian officers could be had cheaper. Mr. S. V. Kanungo succeeds Mr. N. V. Raghavan the Finance Minister who resigned because some measures of economy were not adopted. Mr. Raghavan was a very independent officer and prevented much waste of public money. Excepting his salary he did not draw any house or motor allowance.

BOMBAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S ACTIVITIES

Deplorable Condition In Finance

The General Meeting of the Bombay Historical Society was held on Friday, last in the Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India. Mr. B. T. Anklesaria presided.

The Report for 1929-33, disclosed a deplorable condition in the finance of the Society. While the Council of Management was glad to record an increase of interest and activity up to the end of 1931, yet during the years 1932-33, the Society remained practically dormant through causes which were beyond their control. The series of unfortunate incidents which brought about a deadlock, and which caused the Council so much trouble and anxiety, were placed before the general body.

The report was adopted unanimously, and the following gentlemen were elected on the Council for 1934-35:—

President, Mr. V. P. Vaidya; Vice-President, Mr. B. T. Anklesaria; Honrary Secretary, Mr. Braz A. Fernandes (re-elected); Honorary Treasurer, Mr. G. V. Acharya; Members, Messrs. N. A. Thoothi K M Jhaveri R. W. Desai, M. E. Haskell F. D. Wadia, K. A. Padye, Kallianji Curumsey, C. N. Bandorawalla, and Dr. D. A. DMonte.

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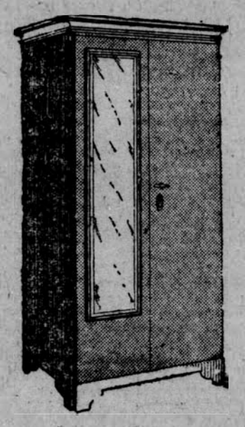

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AUSTRIAN "CORPORATIONS STATE"

Decree Of Dollfuss Govt. And Papal Encyclicals

For months past there have been official and unofficials announcements in Australia that a constitution for a "Christian Corporations State" was in preparation and would shorty be issued. As soon as Dollfuss had crushed the working class he promptly produced the promised law But is it not a law establishing a Corporations State: it is merely a "Decree for the Establishment of a trade union centre" which is to "prepare" for the Corporations State to bee set up later perhaps in two years. This is following Italy's lead. Italy is not yet a Corporations State, not even after ten years: all Mussolini has done has been to pass several laws for the 'avoidance' of the very corporations of which there have been so many boasts!

And what is the new Austrian law? It begins with a declaration that it has been issued "in order to ensure an effective representation of the interests of workers and salaried employees, in the spirit of Christendom, of social justice and of love of the Fatherland, and to prepare for their being included in a social edifice based on occupational corporations."

The trade unions have been organised into national unions and district councils representing industry and mining, small traders, commerce and transport, the monetary and credit system and the liberal professions (special regulations have still to be issued for agriculture, the public services, etc).

DUTY OF TRADE UNIONS

The duty of the trade unions is to defend the "legal, economic and social interests of the workers": these include the conclusion of "collective agreements on the lines of the prevailing regulations" and the official conciliation of all disputes (an elastic conception Ed.) also the compilation of reports, considered opinions authorities. Collective agreements may only be concluded by trade unions (Monopoly!): they are to be in force for all the workers belonging to the trade in question. The trade union Centre has to fulfil its duties "with the exclusion of all action relating to party politics" (since, as in every Fascist State, one party dictates, there is no great virtue in its prohibition of the activity of any other Party!)

RULES OF LEADERSHIP

Two paragraphs of the Act, Nos 4 and 10, are of outstanding importance as determining the rules of the trade unions, their leadeership and thir competence within the community as a whole: Paragraph 4 is as follows: "The trade union centre is an institution under public law, it will be constituted a legal unit". Paragraph 10 has 3 important clauses: (1) declares that "the Rules of the Trade Union Centre and its sub-organisations shall be determined in the first instance by the National Minister for Social Administration after consulting the trade unions. The same holds good for the regulations for the composition and management of the trade unions and the rights and duties of the Executives of the Trade Union Centre and its sub-organisations. Any amendment of the Rules must have the consent of the Minister for Social Administrafor Social Administration. . ."

(4) "The President and the other members of the Executive of the Trade union Centre shall be nominated in the first instance by the Minister for Social Administration. The members of the Executives of the Sub-organisations shall be nominated by the President of the Trade Unions Centre, but with the ratification of the National Minister for Social Administration. . "1

(5 "The National Minister for Social Administration may cancel decisions of the Executive, if they exceed the sphere of action of the Trade Union Centre or are in contradiction with the regulations issued in execution of this decree".

ON PAR WITH THAT OF 'IL DUCE'S

These paragraphs are almost identical with Mussolini's legislation. They establish the most stringent dictatorship from above, the enslavement of the trade unions to the State, the suppression of all free choice and of all freedom. When at the end there is a declaration that "entrance into the trade union is free", we know that this is merely a malicious jest; this, too, is a copy of Mussolini! Perhaps this mention of "freedom" at the end of a law which is so plainly intended to crush all freedom is a proof that the legislators know what they are doing and have still a twinge or two of conscience!

PAPAL ENCYCLICALS

And this law being, as Dollfuss takes care to tell us, the outcome of the "spirit of Christendom", we need only quote a few passages from Encyclicals of the Pope Leo XIII and Pius XI:

Leo XIII: "If, as is clear, the citizens are to have freedom to band themselves together, then they must also be free to make for themselves the Rules and Regulations which seem to them most suitable for the achievement of the object which they have in view."

Leo XIII: "Neither the individual, nor the family must be absorbed by the State, Both must have the right to act freely, so long as this does not prejudice the common weal and that of other individuals."

Leo XIII: "It is in the interest of the public and private weal and of peace that one class should never be allowed to op-

Pope Leo XIII and Pius XI:

Leo XIII: The right of existence of occupational organisations has been bestowed upon them by Nature herself. A society of fellow-Citizens has been set up to natural rights, not to destroy them. Hence a human society which forbids private associations is attacking itself, since all public and private societies trace their origin to the same principle, that of the natural living together of men."

PIUS XI: "It is to be feared that the new trade union and corporative organisation will become exaggeratedly bureaucratic and political and that it will be in danger of being harnessed to the service of specific political ends, instead of contributing to the establishment of a better social equilibrium," (This sentence, written in 1931, is aimed at Mussolini, but it is equally applicable to Dollfuss, the Austrian ruler acting in the name of the Pope).

PIUS XI: "It will suffice to accentuate one point: Man is free, not only to found bodies with their own private laws and regulations, but also to give them the rules and regulations which appear best suited to fulfil their purpose."

Little comment is needed. Either all these passages were written in view of the possibility that rulers acting in the name of the Pope would not be dictators, or Dollfus is wrong in claiming to act "in the spirit of Christendom." (N.B. We are of course merely quoting here when we use the term "Christendom" of the Roman Catholic Church only: the claim implicit in this use of the term is, we fully recognise, highly contestable. Ed.)

Dr. Dollfuss the Austrian Chancellor and Major Fey the Vice-Chancellor review Schutzcorps in Vienna at a great parade.

LOCAL RAIN IN SOUTH BOMBAY

All-India Weather Report

POONA, April 11.

The western disturbance persists over the Punjab and has caused nearly general thunderstorm and rain in North-West Frontier Province and local rain in South-West Punjab.

Associated with thunderstorms, there has also been local rain in Tenasserim, Assam, Bengal and S. Bombay Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Bihar.

The temperature is above normal in United Provinces, central parts of the country, Rajputana, Gujarat and Sind.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Victoria Point one and a half inches; Tavoy three-quarters; Mergui a half; Mymensingh three; Cherrapunji two; Chittagong one; Dhubri, Narayanganj and Dinajpur three-quarters; Silchar, Bogra and Purnea a half; Shillong a quarter; Montgomery, Multan Peshawar, Cherat and Drosh a quarter; and Mirag and Gadag a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in North-West Frontier Province and South-East Punjab and extend in Kashmir, East and North Punjab and Kumaon Hills. Thunderstorm and rain will occur locally in Assam and Bengal and at a few stations in Bihar and Orissa and Bombay Deccan.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 3,400 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 16 hours 2 minutes, Indian Standard Time, on Tuesday, April 10.—A. P.

SLIGHT DROP IN TEMPERATURE

2.2 Above Normal As Maximum

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 11th April 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —0.85 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.5 degrees 2.2 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.1 degrees 3.6 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m 1 mile per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 158 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 10). 7

Weather Remarks:—Variable sky.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 3355 miles away with its epicentral region apparently near South Bornes was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 16hrs. 2mts. (I.S.T.) on Tuesday, the 10th April 1934.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING.

Bombay, April 11.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.0 deg. F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.03 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.82 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

MANY "SATTA" CASES IN DADAR COURT

Several Persons Fined For Gambling And Keeping Gaming House

Quite a number of gambling cases (sutta) are on the file at the Dadar Police Court.

Ratan Raghoo, and three others were fined Rs. 10 each for "sutta" gambling by the Dadar Magistrate, on Wednesday.

Manuel Mendoza, Albert Rozario and 6 others were also find at Dadar, to-day, Rs. 10, each for "sutta" gambling, with the exception, however, of Manuel Mendoza who though charged with keeping a gaming house, was given the benefit of doubt and acquitted.

Mangala Dhira, Datto Baboo and 9 others, arrested in a police round up on 10th April last, were produced to-day before the Dadar Court.

The, were asked to furnish bail of Rs. 20 each.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Runciman, stated that the Japanese Government's reply upon the subject of Japanese trade competition had now been received and was at present under consideration.

AROUND THE COURTS

In the stabbing affray between Ismail Ahmed Usman and Sheik Suleiman from an altercation it is alleged that the former got a severe stab wound in he stomach. A verdict of death due to injuries sustained in the stabbing was returned by the Coroner's jury on Wednesday.

* * * *

A verdict of death due to suicidal jump from the fourth floor of a house at Bhoiwada Lane was returned by the Coroner's jury, over the death of Dorotsi Paramand. It is also suspected by the police that he was worried over his expenses and that the inquiries made, go to show that in a fit of depression he jumped from the fourth floor.

* * * *

A complaint of harassment and assault lodged by a Marwari shopkeeper, Chunilal Hamitlal, who owns a shop at Goghale Road, against a policeman on duty at Delisle Road Station has been referred to Superintendent "F" Division, for enquiry by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Wednesday.

The Gujerat Library Conference will be held at Ahmedabad on May 5 and 6 under the presidentship of Sir Manubhai Mehta.

HINDU WOMAN CONVICTED

Falsely Implicated Former Husband And 3 Others

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 11.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. B. K. Dalvi, the Assistant Sessions Judge, Thana, on Monday in the case in which a Hindu woman was charged with having falsely implicated her first (married) husband and three others in a grave offence on the instigation of her brother and second husband.

Reviewing the prosecution evidence in brief, the Judge said that the accused Nanibai was married to Kuvaria about 10 years ago. By him she had a son and a daughter. Three years back, the relations between husband and wife having been strained, she discarded him and went along with her daughter to live with her parents. Later, she contracted second marriage with one Chhagan. Kuvaria resented Nani's action, and on June 19 last went with a party to Chhagan's place and in the latter's absence they brought Nani forcibly to their village Next day Nani's brothers and second husband with their party made a counter attack and forcibly removed her back to her parents. Kuvaria charged them with rioting and assault. Nani brought a counter charge of rape against Kuvaria and three others. The main charge was compounded. Counter charge was found to be baseless. Nani was therefore prosecuted by the crown.

She pleaded not guilty to the charge brought against her.

Agreeing with the unanimous opinion of the assessors, the Judge convicted the accused.

In passing a sentence of a day's imprisonment and fine of Rs. 50 or in default three months' hard labour, the Judge observed: "The accusation is certainly of a serious nature. But falsity was soon exposed and Kuvaria and others had not to suffer on that account. There is no doubt that the woman played into the hands of her brothers and Chhagan (second husband). By punishing her and sentencing her to a long term of imprisonment I would not be punishing the real offenders i.e her instigators, who taking advantage of the fallcy and submissive nature of the woman victimised her. She had besides a sucking child of four months' old. By imprisoning her I would be unnecessarily punishing that child. If I inflict a sentence of fine that will undoubtedly pinch the real culprits, her instigators, from whose pockets the money must come.

CASE RETRANSFERRED

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, April 11.

At the request of the defence pleader, the case, in which Posha Bama of Bhandup has charged Waman Undriya and five others with rioting and assault in the early hours of the morning following the Holi Purnima day was retransferred yesterday by the District Magistrate from the Bandra Bench Magistrate's Court to the file of the Resident Magistrate of Kurla.

SWALLOWED BETTING SLIP

Satta Gamblers Surprised By Andheri Police

(From Our Correspondent).

ANDHERI, April 11.

A raid was carried out last night when Sub-Inspector Sirajdin of the Bombay Central, cleverly disguised, together with Mr. Mehta, reader to the Superintendent of Police, Sub-Inspector Jivabai of the Detective Branch and their staff arrested two persons for receiving bets on American futures, outside a stall in the Andheri Station.

On certain information received, it appears, the party proceeded to Andheri and marked coins were used by the disguised Inspector as a bet on a figure. Subsequently, on a given signal, the arrests were effected. It is alleged that one of the arrested persons swallowed a betting slip. A search followed when betting slips and a sum of nearly Rs. 40 was found on the person of the arrested people.

ALDEMAR-VERSOVA FERRY CONTRACT

Purchased By Mr. K. Merwan For Rs. 2,700

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, April 10.

The Aldemar-Versova Ferry Contract which comes under the District Local Board was auctioned for As. 2,700, the successful bidder being Mr. K. Merwan who owns a restaurant here.

The hope is expressed that the new contactor will give all facilities to the public.

The island of Ademar is of growing importance and of historical interest, and Sundays and holidays see a number of visitors to this place.

The local board, it appears, had contemplated working the ferry departmentally but the proposition fell through. It is reliably understood that the new contractor intends to run a motor launch to accelerate the service. This, it is said, would prove a boon to the public and the importance of this suburban Island would be greatly enhanced.

Boy Scouts of the Sachin State staged a drama "Virbala" at Dumas, the proceeds of which amounting to Rs. 1,000 are being sent to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund.

SHOLAPUR STRIKE

Alleged Assault On Mr. Dandekar

SHOLAPUR, April 10

(From Our Correspondent)

Yesterday evening at about 8 o'clock Mr. Dandekar was passing a batch of C. I. D. men on a cycle. The C. I. D. men had also their cycles but without lights. After he had crossed them, he got knocked over by his bask wheel coming in contact with the front wheel of one of them. Some of these men, it is alleged, set on him, tore up his shirt, gave him a sound beating and marched him off to the Police Chowki near the station. Repeated inquiries at the Chowki as to the charge against him failed to evoke replies. At the end of an hour's detention he was released on promising to put an appearance whenever wanted. The Fouzdar made a Panchnama and attached the cycle of Mr. Dandekar.

Mr. Dandekar has been in consultation with his pleader and is filing proceedings against his alleged assailants.

Yesterday eveing and to-day morning huge meetings of enthusiastic strikers took place at Amrai. After the morning meeting ten men were arrested by the Police. They were shouting strike slogans.

The attendance at the Gold Mills has increased. Yesterday a man was struck by a stone thrown from an unknown quarter in the weaving-shed. A panicky feeling reigns throughout the mills, because the labour that is employed is very unreliable

Some workers were turned away from the gates, evidently to create an impression in the city that permanency of jobs was jeopardy. This is old tactics tics re-employed by the mill authorities.

The Salis, who are expert weavers, are consistently absent, and every attempt to get them back to work has so far failed.

"Enervin" enriches the blood, feeds the nerves, and invigorates the entire system. It builds up health and strength.

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"SHAHJOG" HUNDI CASE

Full Bench Of High Court Set Aside Justice Kania's Decision

A Full Bench of the High Court consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Rangnekar and Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia heard the appeal filed by Madhavdas Jethabhai against the judgment of Mr. Justice Kania holding the appellants liable on a "shahjog" hundi as its drawee.

"FORGED ENDORSEMENT"

The facts of the case were that on March 6, 1927, one Premraj Pranlal drew two "shahjog" hundis of Rs. 2,000 each on the appellants in favour of the respondents who sent them by post to Messrs. Ramkaran Ramnath at Hyderabad for collection. It transpired that the hundis were intercepted in transit and did not reach the party for whom they were meant, and ultimately they were presented by Messrs. Sitaram Ramnarayan to the appellants who paid the amount due thereon. It was later discovered that the hundis bore a forged endorsement purporting to have been made by Ramkaran Ramnath. As the respondents were the true owners of the "hundis", they filed the suit against the appellants and Messrs. Sitaram Ramnarayan to recover the amount.

The respondents' contention was that as the endorsements on the hundis were forged, no title or right to the hundis passed to Messrs. Sitaram Ramnarayan, the holders. The appellants, therefore, had wrongfully paid the amount to them and were consequently liable to pay the amount of the hundis to the respondents.

THE DEFENCE

On the other hand, the appellants' defence was that as these were "shahjog" hundis, they were right in paying the amounts to Messrs. Sitaram Ramnarayan who were "Shahs" or respectable merchants, in accordance with the usage and custom prevailing in the market, and in due course of business. They were, therefore, discharged from any liability on the hundis.

Deciding in favour of the respondents, Mr. Justice Kania held that as the hundis were forged, both the appellants as well as Messrs. Sitaram Ramnarayan were liable to pay.

Against this the present appeal was filed by the drawees (appellants) only.

JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice observed that the only question before the Court was whether on a "shahjog" hundi, the drawee paying to a "shah" or respectable party was absolved from liability even though the "shah" had no title to the hundi on account of the forged endorsement.

In the case of an ordinary "hundi", observed his Lordship, if the drawee paid the amount to a party who had no title to it, he was liable in conversion to the true owner. The appellants had not shown that by custom or usage the rule applicable to ordinary hundis did not hold good in the case of "shahjog" hundis. His Lordship held that the appellants were liable to pay the amounts to the respondents. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Rangnekar and Mr. Justice Wadia concurred.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad with Mr. M. A. Somji appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Laljee for the respondents.

PERPETUATING DR. VIEGAS' MEMORY

Bombay Public Meeting Resolves To Erect Statue

The following resolutions were unanimously passed to perpesuate the memory of the late Dr. Viegas on Wednesday evening at the Institute Luso-Indiano Hall, Dabul, Dr. M. C. Javle, Mayor of Bombay, presiding:—

"This meeting of the public of Bombay, places on record its deep sense of loss to the city at the death of the late Dr. A. G. Viegas who for nearly half-a-century rendered conspicuous services to this city."

TO ERECT STATUE

"This meeting in appreciation of these services, resolve to perpetuate his memory by erecting a statue in his honour on any prominent site in this city or in any other suitable form."

"This meeting appoints the following Committee with power to co-opt to collect subscriptins and in other ways to carry out the object of this meeting."

Touching tributes were paid by several prominent citizens including Mrs. Naidu Messrs. V. N. Chandavarkar, K. F. Nariman, Hussainbhoy Laljee, Griffiths and Leo Rodrigues to the sterling qualities of the head and heart of the deceased and his unswerving an selfless opposition to the heavy expenditure on the scheme for the drainage of the north of the island that saved lacs of rupees to Bombay.

A vote of thanks to the President terminated the proceedings.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 12 1999
Muslim: Zilhez 27 1352
Parsi: Avan 8 1303
Sunrise: 6h 24m
Sunset: 6h 55m
Hightide: 10-56 23-02
Lowtide: 4-40 16-55

Social Training Centre: Annual Meeting, University Settlement, Reynolds Road, Byculla, at 6 p.m., Dr. Jhirad presiding, Mr. R. K. Innes will speak.

S. S. "Ranpura" with English mails of March 29, due at 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 14.

S. S. "Strathnaver" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR: "The Invisible Man" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "Eskimo" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee daily at 4 p.m
ROXY: "State Fair". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Girl Crazy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "Gold Diggers of 1933". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "Design for Living". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Catherine the Great" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END: "Tara Sundari". Time as usual.
GLOBE: "Talism-e-Talwar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE: "Sweepings". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA: "Chandidas". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Kala Nag". Time as usual.
KOHINOOR: "Bhakta Pralhad" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O S K steamer "Kaisho Maru" left Colombo on the 10th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay on 14th instant via Mormugao

SHRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA

The 10th lecture of the Sangit Raga Prasar Mala will be delivered by Master Balkrishna Sawant on the two Ragas namely "Lalat" and "Ramkali" to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. in the Gayan Hall of the above Vidyalaya.

INDIAN OCCULT SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the above Society a public lecture will be held on the Roof Garden of the Modern Hindu Hotel, Bellard Estate Tram Terminus, at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday) Mr. G. Roa of the Chicago College of Psychic, Science will speak on "The Three Mystic Keys" of Life.

Prof. D. R. Lentin—The Wizard of Instrumental Music has consented to entertain the audience.

S. V. S. MANDALI'S OFFER OF SCHOLARSHIPS

The Managing Committee of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali invite applications from poor and deserving students of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Community for scholarships for the year 1934-35, on the prescribed form so as to reach the Hon. Secretaries not later than 31st May 1934. Students who are already on the Mandali's list and who are in need of help, must also submit fresh applications on the printed form before the aforesaid date. Those students whose University examination results are not known by that time must also send in their applications on the Mandali's printed form on or before 31st May 1934, but may submit their results under the signature of the Head of the Institutions where they are studying, later on, before the 10th of June at any rate.

The Mandali reserves a certain number of scholarships for technical education also. Printed application forms could be had from the Hon. Secretaries of the Mandali care of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj, No 264, Charni Road, Girgaon, Bombay, any day between 6-30 p.m. and 8 p.m. (S.T.)

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Time Signal. Commercial Bulletin. 12 noon Indian music. 12-30 p.m. European music. 1 p.m. Market opening rates. Close down.

5 p.m. Time Signal. Aga Khan Hockey Match relay. Commentary by A. G. A. Norman. 6-30 p.m. Moments Musical by Richard Meredith. 6-45 p.m. London Philharmonic Orchestra—Columbia records, 8 p.m. Market prices—Interval. 8-45 p.m. News, weather and market rates. 9-20 p.m. Recitation of Quasidas and Munajats, followed by Sunderabai in popular Indian songs. Close down 11 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m. Coventry Hippodrome Orchestra.
8-15 p.m. Under Big Ben, a talk by Mr Howard Marshall.
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Evensong relayed from Westminster Abbey.
9-15 p.m. An Interlude
9-20 p.m. A concert
9-45 p.m. Scottish Studio Orchestra
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin
10-45 p.m. Dance music
11 p.m. Science in the Making, a talk.
11-15 p.m Dance music.

SPORTS COMPETITION IN VILLE-PARLE.

Competitions in atheletic sports like running, cycling, walking, swimming, etc., and indoor-games like badmington, carrum, chess, droughts, etc., have been arranged in Ville-Parle, under the auspices of "Ville-Parle, Amateurs." They will take place in the first six days of May, 1934.

Details can be had from the Secretary. Those who are desirous of competing in any event are invited to give their names to the undersigned before 27th instant:—Secretary, Sports Committee, The Ville Parle Amateurs, c/o Sampat Bal Mandir, Ville-Parle.

R. P. DESAI RELEASED

Syt. R. P. Desai, the well known national worker and lawyer from Surat, was deleased from Thana jail on Wednesday morning. He was received at the prison gate by his numerous friends.

Social Training Centre For Women

The Social Training Centre for Women provides theoretical and practical training for those who desire to qualify themselves for voluntary or professional service in the different branches of social work.

THEORY.

The course begins in June, and an examination is normally held in March on the results of which a Social Training Certificate is awarded. It is possible for students who are not able to start in June to take the examination when they have completed their ten months' course of Study in (1) Elementary Economics, (2) Civics, (3) Industrial Relations, (4) Business Methods, (5) Elementary Human Physiology, (6) Elementary Psychology, (7) Hygiene and First Aid, (8) Directed Reading, (9) Social Ethics, and (10) Religious Instruction.

PRACTICAL WORK.

(1) Visits of Observation:—

These visits act as valuable illustrations to the theoretical instruction. They are intended to give the student an insight into the various social agencies in Bombay.

(2) Practical Training:—

During the term students go regularly once or twice a week to work under direction at some institution of social work. It is customary during the vacation to allocate the student to the particular kind of work, which she is likely to take up later on, or to some social service centre, there to work under direction for a period of about three weeks.

(3) Weekly General Meetings:—

There is a weekly general meeting of the Training Centre, at this meeting students in turn take the position of chairman, secretary and speaker. In this way a certain amount of training is given in procedure and keeping of records.

(4) Social Study Week:—

During the course, generally at the end of a term a Study Week is undertaken in Poona, Sholapur or Ahmedabad to study social conditions in these places.

Hostel Accommodation.—The work of the Social Training Centre is under the direction of Miss Kaae, B.Sc. (King's College Household and Social Science) London, assisted by Miss King (Newnham College, Cambridge), who holds the Diploma of Social Science, Glasgow University. Students of the Social Training Centre are encouraged to live in the University Settlement Hostel. The cost of board and lodging in the University Settlement is from Rs. 35 per month according to the room.

Fees and Scholarships.—The fees of the Social Training Centre are Rs. 5 per month. Information as to free and loan scholarships can be had on application.

For Viceroy's Fund

The total of the donations received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Viceroy's Relief Fund including the already acknowledged amount is Rs. 3,03,761-11-7.

Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Governor of the Punjab, returned to Lahore after one week's tour of the Northern Punjab, in the course of which he visited Shahpur, Sargodha and Rawalpindi and fulfilled a busy programme of engagements.

Mr. Sailesh Bose, Textile Chemist (Berlin) recently returned from Europe with added experience in textile chemistry. While in Europe he visited textile factories in Czechoslovakia, Vienna, Switzerland, Manchester and several other places.

TAKE TO KHADI

Khadi is mother's milk to the country. Nobody can object to it and everybody should support it.

L. R. TAIRSEE.

HANSA MEHTA PAYS TRIBUTE

Shrimati Hansa Mehta who paid a visit to Khadi Printing and dyeing works writes:—

"I visited Khadi Printing and Dyeing works Khadi shop and am much pleased to see the various novelties and designs in Khadi suitable to the taste of the new generation. The organisers of the concern always endeavour to satisfy the needs of the public by printing various designs for which they deserve congratulations.

I hope people will take interest and encourage their enterprises.'

Cent. Per Cent. Swadeshi

Khadi means the support of thousands of poor families. It is also 100 per cent Swadeshi and as such represents national dignity. It is the living embodiment of our patriotism. The man who loves the country will never forget Khadi.

K. M. MUNSHI.

Do Not Fail To Encourage It

If a question is put to me as to what I would like to do first on ourselves getting the control of self-government, I would answer it that it shall be my first and foremost duty to encourage Khadi industry making it more self-sufficient and self-supporting than it is today. I shall also not leave a stone unturned to organise it with utmost thoroughness in order that thousands of our countrymen and women who have no other pair of dress to change and have to go on with only one meal daily, may get sufficient food to eat and clothes to protect themselves from cold and heat.

The All-India Spinners' Association is a living proof today of what Indians can achieve in the field of gigantic organisation. It i sour sacred duty to encourage Khadi by rendering all possible help and by purchasing and consuming it for ourselves.

Let me sound a note of warning to the present generation that be it not recorded in the history of India's struggle for Freedom that her people failed to encourage their national industries.

K. F. NARIMAN.

KHADI BHANDAR NOTIFICATION

The Agent, All-India Spinners' Association, Bombay Branch, writes:—

In order that the people of Bombay and Suburbsm ay get advantage of Khadi sales at specially reduced rates, the Bombay Khadi Bhandar (396, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay) and the Khadi Shop at Girgaon back Road, Bombay, will remain open on Friday the 13th f April, even though Amavasha falls on that day.

For Prasad Fund

The total of the donations received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Babu Rajendra Prasad Earthquake Relief Fund including the already acknowledged amount is Rs. 1,78,855-0-10.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURE IN GOODRICH CASE

Witness Alleges Inspector Lyons Warned Him About His Movements

Revelations regarding the payment of secret discounts to dealers and the system used in the office to keep these items covered up, formed the feature of the proceedings in the trial of Mr. F. A. Wilson, ex-Director and Secretary of the Goodrich Tyre Company, during this morning's proceedings.

Mr. M. S. Krishnamurthi, accountant of the Goodrich Rubber Company, Ltd., was further examined by Mr. Mc I. Kemp, counsel for the prosecution, on Thursday, at the resumed hearing before Mr. Justice Wadia and a common jury at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, in the case in which Mr. John Wilson, former Secretary and Treasurer of the firm stands charged with the alleged criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 28,744 belonging to the Company.

Dealing with the accounts of Mr. Manubhai Motilal Desai of Ahmedabad, several exhibits were shown to witness, as a result of which he deposed that Rs. 3,000 were debited to Mr. Desai's account and crdited to the fixed deposit account. There was not, however, any record to show that a sum of Rs. 3,000 was actually received in cheque or cash at the office on or about 26th of April 1932.

Witness also stated that cheque No. 14360, dated 6th Auril 1932 for Rs. 5,832, and cheque No. 14364, dated 7th April 1932 for Rs. 3,455 showed that they were signed by Mr. Wilson, but he knew that no requisition forms were drawn in favour of those cheques, nor were any entries made about them either in the voucher register or in the cheques disbursed register before the accused left India.

"Secret Discounts."

To a further question, witness stated that the No. 2 account contained the secret discount account of the dealers to whom secret discounts were allowed. The details of these accounts were not mentioned in the voucher register.

Detailing the procedure of paying secret discounts to dealers, witness said that he would be instructed at the outset by Mr. Wilson to draw a cheque in favour of the cash working fund. The cheque would then be sent to the cashier, and the same amount would be disbursed by Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson used to make his own register for the amount drawn in this way which would be cheaked by the auditors. The auditors would ordinarily require vouchers and receipts in support of these disbursements, but in this special case, receipts would not be kept with the vouchers. They were expected to be with Mr. Wilson and he had once seen Mr. Wilson produce these receipts before Mr. Lloyd, one of the auditors of the firm.

Do you know where he kept these registers and receipts?—No.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Wilson.

You stated that at one period, the receipts of secret cash discount paid to dealers were seen by you personally. Is it true?—Yes, it is true.

When was it?—It was on the occasion when Mr. Lloyd came to me and asked for those receipts; I brought him to you, and you took the register and the receipts from the drawer and showed them to him.

Secretary and Director.

When witness was asked in what capacity the accused was working in the firm, witness replied that he was the Secretary and Director of the firm. Accused was also the "comptroller" of the company. Witness also admitted the existence of a private journal and the cash discount register.

In further cross-examination, witness stated that for every cheque drawn a requisition form were to be filled in, and no exception cculd be made to this rule.

In his statement made before His Lordship yesterday Mr. McKee stated that there should be a requisition and a receipt in respect of secret discounts. Is that true?—Yes, that is true.

Witness confirmed his earlier statement that though the secret discounts were paid in cash it was the usual practice in the office to draw a cheque for the same.

ACCOUNTING WORK

Witness admitted that he and the accused were doing the accounting work of the firm, and that the work was in arrears for a long time especially at the time of the visit of Mr. Caywood from the head office in America. During Mr. Caywood's presence in the office, all accountancy work had been kept in abeyance. The drawing out of figures every quarterly, required a good length of time, nearly a month or so, and Mr. Wilson at the time of his departure to Europe was able to complete the work only on the eve of his sailing.

Question—"Do you remember that your own work was considerably behind in April 1932?

Answer—Yes, it was behind.

Referring to the "secret discount" accounts, accused asked Mr. Murthi whether it was not true that nobody including the junior auditors were permitted to ask the details concerning the item under the head "No 2 Accounts". Witness said that only senior auditor of the firm had the right to discuss with Mr. Wilson about its details.

MISSING REGISTER

Mr. Wilson then asked the witness where the secret discount private register was; and how long it had been missing. Witness announced that it had been missing from a long time, he did not know the actual date, and he came to know about its disappearance only about the first week of June 1933, when the auditors came to him and asked for it. A vain search to locate it was made.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION

Mr. Wilson at this stage prayed His Lordship to issue a warning to the witness to tell the truth in view of the fact that he had already made several contradictory statements. The accused held that the witness might have been frightened by his own attitude, or it may be that somebody else might have intimidated him so that he might not give a truthful answer.

His Lordship pointed out that the witness was under oath and that the witness was also in a position to judge for himself wheher he was speaking the truth or not. As regards intimidation, the accused was at perfect liberty to ask the witness about it and elicit a reply.

WITNESS AND INSPECTOR LYONS

Thereupon Mr. Wilson asked Mr. Murthi if he was at any time threatened by anybody not to disclose the actual facts about those affairs. Mr. Murthi answered that Inspector Lyons had warned him to be careful about his movements and not lo leak out any information regarding them.

Question—Did Mr. Lyons ask you any questions abcut the secret discount books?

Answer—Yes. I told Inspector Lyons that the secret discount register was missing.

Question—So that when he made the admission that he did not know anything about the book, Inspector Lyons was obviously not telling the truth?

Witness hesitated.

"What are you looking at Inspector Lyons for? Look at the jury". Witness answered that, Inspector Lyons 'must' not have told the truth.

Question—While Inspector Lyons was making inquiries from you, was he writing?

Answer—Yes, he was taking down notes.

To another question, witness replied that he and Mr. Makee were in harmony when they were making entries in respect of "secret discounts", and that they never had a dispute over it.

Mr. Cci. Kemp with Mr. Eastley conducted the prosecution, while the accused defended himself. Mr. Chambers of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co, watched the proceedings in the interests of the firm.

The case was adjourned till Thursday morning.

NATIONAL WEEK

To celebrate the National Week a public meeting will be held today (Thursday) on the Chowpatty sands at 6-30 p.m Mr. P. R. Lele will preside.

The Jallianwala Bagh Day will be celebrated on the 13th inst., when a huge procession will be taken out from the Azad Maidan, at 5-0 p.m.

Musical Concert

BY KHAN SAHEB ABDUL KARIM KHAN

The musical concert of Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan which was to take place on Sunday last was cancelled owing to unavoidable circumstances. This concert will now take place on Sunday (15th April) at 9 a.m. (Morning) at Forbes Gujarati Hall, Girgaum Back Road.

Rangoon.—The well-known Aviators, Messrs. Ticket and Chapman of the Air Race Film Expedition reached here last evening Their object is to shoot scenes from the air on the route from London to Melbourne. They are flying to Singapore shortly.—United Press.

HEAVY SHOWERS IN ASSAM

Will Facilitate Field Operations

CALCUTTA, April 11.

Following a spell of sultry weather for about two months, there have been heavy showers of rain in several districts of Bengal and Assam.

At Bogra considerable damage has been done to the standing crop as a result of these showers. However, at Munshiganj in Dacca, and at Sirajganj, they are expected to facilitate field operations.—A. P.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay attended the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended an evening party in connection with the Jubilee of the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana.

JOIN THE CROWDS AT—
The REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
(Air-Conditioned)
DAILY, at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
THE WORLD'S BIGGEST PICTURE
"ESKIMO"
(WIFE-TRADERS)
The Daring Exploits of MALA, THE MAGNIFICENT IN THE FROZEN NORTH
NEXT SATURDAY
The Gold Medal Star
GEORGE ARLISS
In Warner Bros.
THE KING'S VACATION
A COMEDY OF JOBLESS MONARCHS.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
THE CAPITOL
City's Leading Talkie House
To-Night At 6-30 & 10 p.m.
RADIO'S MUSICAL COMEDY
"GIRL CRAZY"
Starring
WHEELER & WOOLSEY
NEXT SATURDAY
"THE WOMEN IN HIS LIFE"
The gripping Story of a brilliant attorney who bid for disgrace to save an innocent man.

PATHE DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Finest Cinema in Town
THREE HEARTS THAT BEAT AS ONE

Noel Coward's
"DESIGN FOR LIVING"
with
FREDRIC MARCH
GARY COOPER
MIRIAM HOPKINS
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
an Ernst Lubitsch PRODUCTION
A Paramount Picture
THE MOST FASCINATING & THE MOST INTRIGUING STORY OF A GIRL WHO LOVED TWO MEN.....COMPLETELY ..... SIMULTANEOUSLY!
DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.
NEXT WEEK
THE WONDER PICTURE OF THE YEAR IS HERE AT LAST!

LEWIS CARROLL'S
Alice in Wonderland
A Paramount Picture with
CHARLOTTE HENRY
as "Alice"
AND 21 OF THE BIGGEST NAMES IN FILMDOM
A Show for the Whole Family!
Phone: 41561.

Telephone No. 22335. Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post box No. 312. Registered No. B-1388

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1934

WANTED A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

The press statement issued by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari throws clear light on the precise needs of the situation created by Gandhiji's decision recommending that the Congress should call off civil disobedience and should also support the new Swaraj Party. He rightly insists that, when the very originator and leader of the civil disobedience movement has definitely declared that "the movement should be stopped as far as the Congress is concerned", there should be no controversy about the decision." It is, however, constitutionally necessary that a competent Congress body should formally suspend the movement on its own behalf, though it is not necessary for it to endorse all the reasons urged by Gandhiji in support of his decision.

Call A. I. C. C.

The decision to suspend civil disobedience "sine die" can be taken by the Working Committee, in its informal meeting and this decision may be ratified by a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. In any case an early meeting of this body is essential to formulate the next programme of the Congress. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari himself is very keen on the point that the Congress should soon resume its normal functions. "After the history of the last four years," he says, "it would not be right or fair, after calling off civil disobedience, to leave the Congress as such in a vacuum." He, accordingly, wants the A.I.C.C. "to meet as soon as possible and formulate its future plan."

Future Programme

What precisely the future plan should be will depend to some extent on Government's attitude, on whether they will promptly make a graceful response to Gandhiji's gesture. The future programme should also make clear the relation between the Congress and the new Swaraj Party. If the Congress is to maintain only an attitude of benevolent neutrality towards the Swaraj Party, it will be no great gain to either party, despite all the goodwill and co-operation between the two for which Mr. Rajagopalachari pleads. It is desirable to concede to the Party immediately the status of an integral part of the Congress, operating both in the Councils and outside them, provided, of course, the Party adopts a policy absolutely in conformity with the policy and traditions of the Congress and is duly controlled by the Congress. In that case it will be necessary for the Party, among other things, to join the Congress, not merely in rejecting the White Paper but also in demanding the full right of self-determination, a constitution to be formulated by a Constituent Assembly, the compromise resolution of the Karachi Congress having lapsed under the action of the Government. Such relations between the Congress and the Swaraj Party can be decided upon only by the A.I.C.C. and we fully endorse Mr. Rajagopalachari's appeal for an early meeting of the body to settle this question.

The Co-operative Movement

It does not redound to the credit of the Government of Bombay that its review of the co-operative movement in this Province for the year 1932-33 has been published twelve months after the close of the period to which it relates. Belated publication of the Co-operative Registrar's report and Government's comments on it, is bound to render the document ancient history and rob it of every living interest. The prevailing economic depression and the urgent necessity of taking adequate and timely measures to combat it, should have induced Government earlier to take the public into its confidence as to the state of affairs in the co-operative movement. But what do we find? The subject is hardly mentioned during the whole session of the Legislative Council and the public are now supplied with information that is twelve months old. The observations of the Registrar with regard to the attitude of the public, and particularly of the press, towards the movement, embodied in his report, are, in the circumstances, most unfair and come with ill grace from that officer. The tendency to emphasize the defects and ignore the benefits of the movement noticed in urban areas, is set down by him to lack of adequate information. And with reference to the press, the Registrar remarks: "The press was particularly unsympathetic and showed a lack of understanding of the real difficulties of the societies. Sufficient recognition of the inherent vitality of the movement which has so far stood the test of this depression was even lacking." The Registrar must thank his own uncommunicativeness and the apathy and the dilatoriness of Government for any alleged lack of knowledge and appreciation of the position of the co-operative movement on the part of the press and the public. Government are themselves constrained to admit that while the movement required special care and attention, they reduced their expenditure on it by Rs. 52,000 and brought down the net amount spent to Rs. 3,88,000. The remarks of the Registrar on the work of the Co-operative Institute are very mystifying. In one part of his report, he states that that body is carrying on its work of propaganda to the utmost extent permitted by its meagre resources and is, we presume, relieving the Registrar and the Minister of the responsibility of enlightening the public. In another, he refers to the critical financial position of the Institute and the doses of a "supplementary" grant administered to it to relieve the strain. In a third, he hints at the necessity of reorganising the institution and almost threatens radical changes with respect to it. And the Government Resolution is silent on the whole question. With this kind of treatment meted out to the premier non-official organisation of the Province, is it any wonder that the public and the press cannot appreciate the good points about the co-operative movement and what the Government are doing for it?

It is comforting to learn that, in spite of Government's negligence and indecision regarding measures required for the amelioration of the economic condition of the masses, the co-operative movement has stood the test of the depression with appreciable success and has thus demonstrated its inherent strength and vitality. The Registrar has done well to attempt to clear up the position as regards the recovery of the dues of societies by the coercive process, and the figures he has adduced to show what a small percentage this recovery bears to the total collections, are, indeed, reassuring. He explains that "in the past, in some cases, owing to pressure of work the Revenue officers left unattended the societies' awards and the impression gathered in some quarters that the members could default with impunity" and that "even in flagrant cases of default the action was so slow and tardy that it affected very adversely the recovery of societies' dues." The work of special recovery officers has now brought about noticeable improvement in the situation and the Registrar says: "On close examination it will be clear to any one that the societies are not utilising the revenue agency for effecting their recoveries as normal mode of recovery but use it mainly as an extreme measure and out of dire necessity and very sparingly." That the economic depression has hit the movement very hard, is apparent from the facts recorded by the Registrar throughout his report. Overdues have slightly increased, fresh finance has been reduced and financing agencies have more funds than they can utilise. The system of calculating overdues and of granting extensions to societies appears to require examination with a view to clear definition and uniformity, and we are told that steps are being taken in this direction. While Government have been very slow in making up their minds as to what assistance they will give to the agricultural classes in the hard times through which they are passing, great responsibility is thrown on the shoulders of non-official workers in the co-operative movement. The "responsible" Minister does not apparently feel that it is his duty to declare and discuss with the public his Government's policies in respect of the developments taking place in the co-operative movement. Co-operative and economic conferences have been recently held in Delhi and no body knows what Government propose to do as a result of the deliberations. The Minister seems to be unconcerned while grants to non-official bodies are being severely cut down and "reorganisation" of the Institute is threatened in the Registrar's report. The public has reason to suspect what this process will mean tighter official control of the movement. The Registrar tells us that "reorganisation of the Institute, especially in view of the development of Supervising Unions and District Supervising Boards, is under consideration, particularly as the finances of the Institute are in a critical position." This is nothing less than an attempt to starve the Institute into submission to official domination and control and we have no doubt that non-official co-operators will take up the challenge. The apathy and the ineffectiveness of the members of the Legislative Council in this connection is deplorable, and it is the obvious duty of independent-minded non-official co-operators to bring home to the Registrar and the Minister their responsibility in the matter of the wellbeing of the co-operative organisation in the Province.

LONDON TOPICS BY AIR MAIL

First Indian Governor

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

March 31.

As mentioned last week, the struggle of the people of Gold Coast against the proposal British Bill for the new law of sedition is growing in intensity. The main contention of the people of the Gold Coast is that the British authorities are not rulers in their country but only helpers and protectors. The strictly parliamentary and constitutional position of the British "Governor" in the Gold Coast country is that of a modern High Commissioner, and the people of the country rightly argue that where there is no British rule in the country there can be no sedition in demanding the gradual decrease or complete disappearance of British advisers from that country, strictly in accordance with the resolution of Parliament as passed in 1865.

Appeal for Delay.

The present Bill whilst looking as a harmless amendment of the Criminal Act is really subverting the whole political history of British relationship with the Gold Coast country from 1840. As is usual with the British rulers in the Colonies, the ruling authorities on the spot have taken no notice of popular opinion and according to the telegraphic advices received in London, the new Bill is now passed as law. The people of the Gold Coast have sent a long telegram to the London offices of the League Against Imperialism asking for an immediate agitation to prevent the Secretary of State for the Colonies from giving his final consent to the Bill or to delay the consent at least for such time as can permit a deputation of the people of Gold Coast to visit this country. The Secretary of State would invariably back up all the reactionary rulers in different colonies on the principle of always supporting the man on the spot and especially when there is a Parliamentary recess as at present, the Colonial Secretary will have no fear of being asked inconvenient questions in the House of Commons. The hopes, therefore, of delaying the measure from becoming law are very slender, though the Committee of the League Against Imperialism are taking prompt measures. They have got the asssitance of Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., and also various other M.P.s to write to the Colonial Secretary requesting him to suspend his action till the reopening of Parliament.

Russia Did Not Want War.

Mr. Allan Monkhouse, one of the principal figures in the Russian trial of the English engineers, spoke at a meeting of the Hallamshire Debating Society at Sheffield on Friday night. In opposition to a motion "that the Five-Year Plan in Russia has failed," Mr Monkhouse said that while there were many things about the Communist system which he regarded with disfavour, and while it was true that many people had been made scapegoats by the Soviet authorities for cer-

(Continued on Page 8.)

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Its Important Features Explained

(BY SOHRAB R. DAVAR.)

IV.

(1) The Bank (1) can receive money on deposit without interest from any person, bank, Government, etc

(2) Discount or purchase Bills of Exchange and promissory notes drawn on and payable in India which arise out of bonafide commercial or trade transaction, the condition here being that they must bear at least two or more good signatures, one of which must be that of a Scheduled Bank, and that they must mature within 90 days from the date of purchase or re-discount exclusive of the days of grace.

(3) Can make, similar purchase and sale and re-discount of Bills of Exchange and promissory notes under similar conditions bearing at least two good signatures of which one must be either of a Scheduled Bank or a provincial co-operative bank and which have been drawn or issued for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations or marketing of crops and maturing within nine months from the date of purchase or re-discount exclusive of the days of grace. Similar purchase and re-discount of bills and promissory notes with at least the signature of a shareholder bank under similar conditions which are issued or drawn for holding or trading in securities of Government of India or a local government or that of states in India as may be specified by the Indian Government on recommendation of Central Board, these bills to mature within 90 days from the days of purchase or re-discount excluding days of grace.

LOANS TO BANKS

(4) Purchase and sell to Scheduled Banks sterling in amounts not less than Rs. 100,000.

(5) Purchase and sell and rediscount Bills of Exchange including Treasury Bills drawn in the United Kingdom maturing within 90 days from the date of purchase. These transactions if made in India must be through a Schedule Bank.

(6) Can keep balances with banks in the United Kingdom.

(7) Make loans and advances either to States in India and provincial co-operative banks against securities as laid down by the Act, viz., the recognised Trust Securities for Investment by Trustees, gold or silver or documents of title of same, bills and promissory notes eligible for purchase by the bank, promissory notes of Screduled banks, provincial co-operative banks which are supported by documents of title to goods and which were assigned or pledged to such banks as security for a cash credit or overdraft granted for "bona fide" commercial, or trade transaction or for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations or marketing of crops.

(8) Grant loans to Governor-General-in-Council and other Local Governments for the purpose of management of provincial revenues, etc

(9) Issue Bank Post Bills and demand drafts payable in their own offices.

(10) Deal in purchase and sales of Government securities with certain reservations.

(11) Take moneys, valuables and securities in safe custody.

(12) Act as an agent for the Secretary of State, Governor-General-in-Council or the Local Government or of any State in India in connection with specific businesses such as purchase and sale of gold or silver, bills of exchange, securities, collection of proceeds whether principal, interest or dividends of securities or shares and remittances of same by bills in India or elsewhere.

(13) Manage public debt.

(14) The purchase and sale of gold coins and bullion on its own account.

(15) Open an account with or make an agreement with any bank which is the principal currency authority of any country under the law for the time being in force in that country or any international bank formed by such banks. It may invest funds of the bank in the shares of any such international bank.

(16) The bank is allowed to borrow money for a period not exceeding one month for the purpose of its business and may give security for such money. Here the loan must be taken either from one of the Scheduled Bank or from a bank outside India which is the principal currency authority of that country. The restriction here is that the total amount of such borrowings shall not in any case exceed the amount of the share capital of the bank.

(17) Make and issue its own notes as authorised by the Act.

PROFITS OF THE BANK

It is here laid down that after providing for, from the profits of the bank, for all bad and doubtful debts and depreciation of assets and contributions to the staff and super-annuation funds, cumulative dividend not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum can be paid by the bank on the shares issued by it. As to an addition dividend over this maximum of 5 per cent., the Act has provided a gradation in Schedule fourth according to the terms of which.

(Continued on next page).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

RELEASE HIM FORTHWITH.

It is most distressing to learn that Obeidullah Khan, who has been on a hunger-strike for several days past in the Multan jail, was unconscious on Monday and unable to speak with his brother who visited him. On the other hand, an earlier message from Peshawar says that an Afghan Jirga deputation met the Home Member regarding Obeidullah Khan's release and felt optimistic that "a solution would soon be found to meet the situation." Since Gandhiji has called off civil disobedience, and as in any case it is hardly likely that the Khan would offer civil disobedience in his present broken condition, we do not see any reason why the Government should not release him forthwith. Humanity as well as justice demands his immediate release.

CALCUTTA'S NEW MAYOR.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq's politics leave much to be desired and his antecedents from the Nationalist point of view are regrtettable. But we do not regard his election as Mayor of Calcutta as unfortunate. Indeed, we welcome it. It was time for Calcutta to have a Muslim Mayor and placate the Muslim community as Deshbandhu Das would have done. Mr. Fazlul Haq is, as we admit, not a progressive in politics. But if Mr. Fazlul Haq is a communalist, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, his rival, had the backing of the Europeans and nominated members. In this connection we cannot but deplore the fact that the Bose group of Congress Corporators should have joined with Europeans rather than their Muslim colleagues. Whether or no it was due to "clique" prejudices, the Sen-Gupta party deserves congratulations on its support to Mr. Fazlul Haq, although we wish the Muslim Corporators of Calcutta had put forward a more welcome candidate.

DID WE NEED EXPERTS FOR THAT?

If the published summary of the report by Dr. Bowley and Mr. D. H. Robertson on a scheme for economic census of India is full and accurate enough, we cannot but remark that such a report did not need the services of outside experts ignorant of Indian conditions at an exorbitant cost to India. At least an equally good one could have been made by Indian economists at much less cost. The main thing that the British experts have decided is that a comprehensive economic survey spread over a period of three years and costing roughly thirty lakhs of rupees is desirable. The desirability of some such enquiry has long been pressed upon the Government by the Indian public, and surely we did not need outside experts to find out the approximate cost of such an inquiry.

NATURAL SCEPTICISM.

An economic inquiry is generally a means to an end, such as the increase of national wealth. But Government have so often fought shy of taking appropriate action on the results of such enquiries on the ground of financial stringency or some other convenient plea that the people have naturally become sceptical about the tangible results of any elaborate inquiries, especially if they are very costly. There are, of course, special reasons for a sound economic survey of India. If the work is entrusted to competent Indians who know Indian conditions and have a strong desire to improve them, it should be possible to complete the inquiry at a much less cost than that estimated by the British experts.

AGITATE CEASELESSLY.

Public meetings of Muslim women are comparatively rare even in these days of general awakening in the country. But for that very reason we cordially welcome the public meeting of the Muslim women of Amritsar demanding equal rights with men in accordance with Islamic law. If even the rights actually given to them by Islamic law are taken away from them, it is obviously due to their own passivity. And it is only by shedding that passivity that they can recover their old rights and win new ones. They should, therefore, not be content with passing resolutions occasionally but should carry on ceaseless agitation in defence of all their rights. To be able to do this effectively Muslim women will have first to come out of the purdah which tradition has cruelly inflicted upon them.

NOT YET.

In an interview with the United Press Mr. R.S. Nimbkar, the General Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union, gave an optimistic opinion as regards the possibilities of the proposed General Strike. But he also admitted that he was not hopeful about Ahmedabad where "the Textile Labour Association was trying to upset their efforts." Apart from all considerations as to whether the Ahmedabad Union is right or wrong, the non-participation in a General Strike of workers in one of the two important textile centres in India, will rob it of the very name of a General Strike of textile workers. In view, therefore, of this fact, as also of considerations we have already urged, would not the Council of Action be better advised in not precipitating an ill-prepared and incomplete strike?

Press Views

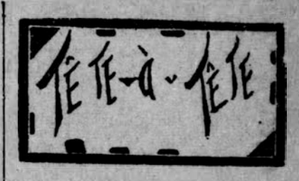
Will They Respond?

If Mahatma Gandhi's letter to Dr. Ansari opens the avenue of a new policy for Congress Nationalists, his latest statement on civil resistance makes it obligatory on the part of the Government to review their attitude towards the Congress and revise their own policy behind the various notifications suppressing Congress activities. Mahatma Gandhi has advised Congressmen not to practise even individual civil disobedience as part of the Congress programme, as he reserves the burden of the principle as an obligation resting upon himself.

The Government of India have now no leg to stand upon in their defence of drastic measures against absent dangers, measures, which if tolerated, will lead to continuous abuse by the executive and the progressive alienation of good-will. The Government cannot treat public policy as a thing of vindictive vendetta. We have every constitutional right to oppose any scheme of "reforms" imposed from outside and obnoxious to the people.—"Hindustan Times."

"A New Orientation"

The momentous announcement which Mahatma Gandhi has just made about the suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement will be read with mixed feelings by those for whom it is primarily intended. One would have desired that the withdrawal of Civil Disobedience might have taken place in different circumstances and on different grounds from those which have prompted the present action of the Mahatma. In coming to this epoch-making decision, the Mahatma has not given the slightest thought to its reaction on the Government's attitude towards the Congress. But the duty of the Government in the circumstances is absolutely clear. It must immediately withdraw all the repressive measures, that the Congress may be able to resume its normal activities. The Mahatma's present action, together with the revival of the Swaraj Party, is bound to give a new orientation to the freedom movement in India.—"Tribune."



Mr. Lloyd George's achievements upto date:—

(1) Years in Parliament 44.
(2) Members of his Party 4.

* * * *

Shaikh Abdul Majid has carried the war into the enemy's camp, has turned the tables on Bhai Parmananda, has paid, him in his own coin, has, in short, said that "It is no longer a secret that an alliance has been formed between British diehards and the Mahasabhaites."

Now that each party has effectively exposed the alliance secret of the other and exchanged well-deserved mutual compliments, both parties should decide to withdraw from India politics and enjoy their laurels in peaceful retirement.

* * * *

Says Mr. Satyamurty: "There is no programme to-day before the Nation except the Swarajya Party programme."

Now this kind of sweeping and irresponsible statement can be made only by a man who cynically ignores:—

(1) Mr. Sastri and the Liberals (2) Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and the Democ: Swarajists (3) Mr. M. R. Jayakar and—er well, and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, also any dummy he might take pleasure in dancing with (4A) Mr. M. A. Jinnah and the Muslim League (4B) H. H. the Aga Khan and his race—sorry, his Muslim Conference, (5) Mr. M. K. Acharya and Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar and (6) His Excellency Lord Willingdon and his Government.

* * * *

At the Indo-Irish Trade Conference at India Office "Tariff preference was the principal subject of discussion."

On the basis of the formula: India will give preference to Ireland if Ireland gives preference to Britain—pardon, a thousand pardons, we mean India.

* * * *

A Sholapur report: "The District Magistrate and D. S. P. apprehending trouble were standing by seated in a motor car."

It is the genius for achieving such impossiblye feats that goes to make District Magistrates and D.S.P.'s of men.

* * * *

The Frontier leaders feel that they cannot break loose from the rest of India.

This is why the Muslim leaders of the Muslim Conference and the Muslim League have broken loose from them.

Up with the Communal Award and Down with Frontier Muslims.

By the way, may we venture to take it for granted that Mr. Jinnah agrees with us or shall we wait for his statement by Sir Md Yakub?

* * * *

The London "Times" calls the Council-Entry move as "co-operation."

It should not have contented itself with half a truth, but gone on to say that Congressmen who met at Delhi and took the decision also engaged themselves in allocating the ministerial portfolios under the White Paper Scheme, with a passing reference as to "Honours" which they would individually prefer for themselves.

There is much virtue in thoroughness.

* * * *

Their Federationist Highnesses are reported to be in conference under the Presidentship of the Maharaja of Patiala to discuss the latest move of Their Anti-Federation Highnesses.

But why this agitated anxiety? Difference over the Indian connection is not at all a serious and important question in view of the unity of the real objective: Complete Independence under the equally complete Paramountcy of Whitehall.

* * * *

The Select Committee on the Sugar Excise Duty Bill has reduced, by a majority, the excise duty to Re. 1. Which Government members dislike and characterise as "arbitrary."

The imposition of the duty itself is, of course, of the essence of "non-arbitrary."

And, any way, Government members know better than any one else know what they are talking about. Who could have a more thorough knowledge of what is arbitrary and what is not.

* * * *

Japan, according to Dr. Felix Valyi, is returning to old traditions and is now "in favour of a better understanding of her ancient culture."

But Politico-Economic Imperialism of the 19th—and 20th century Orient is, we beg to suggest, hardly the right road leading to the desired goal.

* * * *

"How long have you been in prison, my man?"

"Six months."

"And what is the charge?"

"No charge—everything's free."

NO IMMEDIATE PROSPECTS OF RELIEF TO UNEMPLOYED?

Standing Committee Send Corporation Resolution To Commissioner For Report

Will the resolution passed by the Municipal Corporation to give Relief to the Unemployed, in the City, fructify? The way in which it is handled so far, is not very encouraging.

It will be recalled that on the 29th March last, the Corporation passed the following resolution:—

That the Corporation view with great anxiety and alarm the growing unemployment in the City, resulting in starvation, ill-health and high rate of mortality.

2. "That the Corporation deeply sympathise with the sufferings and the miseries of the unemployed in the City and assure them of their willingness to take all practical measures of relief.

3. "That the Standing Committee be informed that on their recommendation the Corporation will be prepared to raise a Loan of Rs. 10 lakhs to be called 'The Unemployment Relief Works Loan' and the Commissioner be requested to prepare forthwith and submit for the approval of the Corporation schemes of capital works like the clearance of slums, construction of school buildings, with a view to relieving the unemployed.

4. "That His Worship the Mayor be requested to start Relief Fund for the relief of the unemployed and their families.

5. "That His Worship the Mayor be requested to forward a copy of the above Resolution to Government with a request that a Joint Conference between the representatives of the Government and the Corporation be arranged to consider and devise ways and means to remedy the grievances of the unemployed and to avert a serious menace to the health of the City.

When the matter came before the Standing Committee on Wednesday, it was again shelved by being sent to the Municipal Commissioner for report.

COMMISSIONER'S VIEW.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he would play his part as best as he could, but pointed out at the same time, that out of a ten lacs loan, the real unemployed would not get much benefit. He thought that landlords or the building contractors would be the real beneficiaries. Besides the Government of India had declared a moratorium to enable them to meet the financial deficit, caused by the suspension of the Town Duty. At the same time, they would be obliged to go to the Government requesting them to sanction a further loan of Rs. 10 lacs!

CITYFATHERS SHOULD NOT FAIL.

Principal Sohrab R. Davar said so far as the Corporation were concerned, it was a gesture on their part to do their bit, at the same time reminding the Government to do theirs for the unemployed. Primarily, it was the responsibility of the Government, but they should not shirk their duty if Government failed. All over the world, some thing or the other was done for the unemployed, and he thought the Bombay Municipal Corporation should be the first to do something to relieve unemployment. They had raised lacs of rupees loans, and a further loan of Rs. 10 lacs would not matter.

START MAYOR'S FUND.

L. R. Tairsee said if they wished to render any help at all to the unemployed, clause 4 of the resolution, was the only effective method to do so. He did not think that in clearing slums and constructing school buildings clerks and other intellectual unemployed will be benefitted. He thought it was the duty of the Mayor to start a relief fund, the very next day of the passing of the resolution, instead of going to Delhi to see the Viceroy.

After some discussion, the matter was sent to the Municipal Commissioner for remarks.

The Committee also passed the following resolution of Mr. L. R. Tairsee:—

"That the Rules for the appointment of Mayor adopted by the Corporation under their Resolution No. 13982, dated the 28th March 1927, be adopted "mutatis mutandis" for the appointment of the Chairman of the Standing Committee under Section 44-(1) of the Municipal Act."

DR. WIRT FAILS TO JUSTIFY ALLEGATIONS

Dinner Party Gossip Gave Rise To Revolution Charge Against "Brain Trust"

WASHINGTON, April 10.

The recent allegations made by Doctor William Wirt, Superintendent of Schools, Gary, Indiana, that members of President Roosevelt's "Brain Trust" were plotting a revolution, were practically disposed of to-day when Dr. Wirt in the presence of a huge crowd in breathless anticipation, testified before the Congressional Investigation Committee that he first heard the allegations at a dinner party where he said that Miss Kneeland, the Economist to the Agricultural Department quoted Mr. Tugwell, the Assistant Secretary to Agriculture as saying that they must change the statutes and constitution.

Miss Kneeland and Tugwell both denied this.

Dr. Wirt asserted that the Washington Correspondent of the Tass Agency called President Roosevelt a Kerensky who was to be replaced subsequently by a Stalin.

The Committee has adjourned.—Reuter's Special.

PRINCE GEORGE DEPARTS FOR HOME

Naval And Military Guards Render Farewell Honours

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LOBITO BAY, April 10.

Prince George's 10,000 mile South African tour ended to-day, when he left for home aboard the "Windsor Castle" after a brilliant farewell in which the Governor-General of Angola, the local Governor and two Portuguese Admirals participated.

Naval and military guards rendered honours, and His Majesty's "Dorsetshire," the Flagship of Vice-Admiral Evans which, escorted the Prince to sea, fired a farewell salute.

The Dorsetshire's seaplane aerially photographed the Windsor Castle's departure and dropped photographs on the liner seventy miles from shore.

ROAD TRAFFIC CASUALTY TOLL

Mr. Oliver Stanley Moves Second Reading Of Bill To Reduce Accidents

LONDON, April 11.

An unusual and striking opening to a Parliamentary speech was employed by the Transport Minister, Mr. Oliver Stanley, this afternoon in moving the second reading of the Road Traffic Bill.

"I wonder whether it is realised" said the Minister, looking up at the clock, "that—it is now 3-30 p.m.—that by 11 to-night, on the basis of the law of averages, 180 people will have been injured on the roads of this country." The House of Commons, he said, was alive to the gravity of the traffic problem, although opinions differed as to the most effective methods of reducing the casualty toll.

He argued in favour of the main features of the Bill, which involves drastic changes in the law and provides inter alia for a speed limit of 30 miles per hour in built up areas, tests for new drivers, establishment of pedestrian crossings, and amendments regarding compulsory insurance.—B. O. W.

LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE DISTURBED

Infringements Of Agreements Necessitates New Bill

LONDON, April 10.

The trouble experienced in the Lancashire cotton trade from infringements of agreements are causing the Government to consider the possibility of introducing a bill, to enable the parties if they so desire to register an agreement, so as to make it legally effective.

A deputation representing employers and employed in the manufacturing section of the industry to which the bill will be limited, visited the Minister of Labour in London to-day.

The Minister outlined proposals in that connection which the delegates unanimously endorsed.—Reuter.

CAMBRIDGE TEAM BEATS PRINCETON

PRINCETON, April 11.

The Cambridge Rugby Team beat Princeton by forty points to ten. At halftime, Visitors led by 16 points to five.—Reuters Special.

FAMOUS ACTOR DEAD

Sir Gerald Du Maurier, Star In "Catherine The Great" Passes Away

LONDON, April 11.

The death has occurred of Sir Gerald Du Maurier, the well-known stage and screen actor.—Reuter.

Sir Gerald Du Maurier whose death is reported was born at Hampstead, on 26th March 1873. He was the son of the late George Du Maurier, the famous artist of the "Punch," whose centenary was celebrated in mail week

Sir Gerald made his first appearance at the Garick Theatre in 1894 as Fritz in "An Old Jew" He was subsequently engaged by Beerbohm Tree and appeared at the Haymarket in 1895 as Dodor in "Trilby" and also as Gadshill in "King Henry IV." He accompanied Beerbohm Tree to America in 1896, playing in the "Dancing Girl," "Hamlet" and "King Henry IV." On his return he appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1897 in "Julius Caeser."

In 1904, he played Peter in "Merely Mary Anne" and the original Captain Hook and Mr. Darling in "Peter Pan." In 1910 he was associated with Frank Curzon in the management of Wyndham's Theatre and played Charles Lebrun in "Jarvis."

Latterly, he hook to the silvery screen and made a name in films—"Justice," "Mask and Faces", Unmarried," "The Escape." "Lord Camber's Ladies."

He figured in "I Was A Spy" which was shown at the Roxy recently. He is playing the major role in "Catherine, the Great" which is drawing a crowded houses, at Wellington this week.

LONDON-MELBOURNE AIR RACE

Irish Sweepstakes To Be Represented In International Contest

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 10.

The Irish Sweepstakes may be represented in the London-Melbourne Air Race in October. Mr. Joseph McGrath, Managing Director of the Irish Hospital Trust and the organisers of the sweepstakes have announced that they intend to enter an aeroplane in the race, and have invited Colonel Fitzmaurice, the famous Irish airman, who participated in the first successful non-stop Transatlantic flight from east to west to enter the race.

Mr. McGrath added that Fitzmaurice before he made his final decision proposed to visit America to gain information with regard to the experience makers there had with highspeed longdistance aircraft.

NOTED CHAPLAIN DEAD

WELLINGTON, April 10.

The death has occurred of Reverend Angus Macdonald, the noted wartime chaplain.

He served a decade in the Indian Army before entering the ministry.—Reuter.

WORLD'S ALTITUDE RECORD BEATEN

ROME, April 11.

Airman Renato Donati climbing over 14,500 metres broke world's altitude record previously held by Frenchman Lemoine 13,661 metres.

Donati flew in Caproni single-seater.—Reuter's Special.

JAIN MUNI RESTARTS FAST

Protest Against Appointment Of Inquiry Committee

AJMER, April 11.

An unconfirmed but reliable report from Udaipur says that Swatamber Muni has re-started his fast as a protest against the Durbar's order appointing an inquiry committee touching the question of the management and rituals to be observed regarding erection of a flagstaff at Rikhabdev Temple for he wants complete control for his sect and no interference by Digambaris.

The Prime Minister of Udaipur had asked the Muni to leave Mewar. Consequently the Muni had fasted about 10 days before and broken the fast on the Durbar's assurance that justice would be done.—A. P.

DISARMAMENT BUREAU

Next Meeting On April 30

HENDERSON'S PLEA TO CONTINUE "GREAT ENTERPRISE"

LONDON, April 11.

At to-day's meeting of the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, Mr. Arthur Henderson was empowered to summon the Bureau's next meeting on or about April 30th, and the General Commission later than May 23rd, if the state of negotiations was then such as to make further delay desirable in the interests of reaching an understanding.

During the meeting Mr. Henderson made a striking appeal to all members of the Conference not to abandon the great enterprise they had begun, and to avoid the error of supposing that the difficulties would be diminished by whittling down what they had set out to achieve.

He warned them that a new armaments race was beginning although it had not yet gained much momentum. There was nothing to warrant the conclusion that further effort towards disarmament would be unfruitful.

The British delegate, Mr. Anthony Aden, after reviewing the British negotiation with Paris, Berlin and Rome said that there were still great difficulties to be surmounted, and the British proposals would require further modifications, although His Government still preferred the terms of the original draft.

Nevertheless, if agreement was sincerly desired by all concerned it ought to be possible. The British Government was however much concerned at the continued delay and changes in the situation while agreement was being sought.—B.O.W.

NANGAPARBAT EXPEDITION TO LEAVE ON APRIL 13

MUNICH, April 10.

The Nangaparbat expedition is leaving for India from Venice on April 13.

The Dyrenfurths Karakoram expedition of fourteen members including Mrs. Dyrenfurth, the film operator is travelling on the same vessel.—Reuter.

NO SEDUCTION FROM FORCES

Govt. Hope To Enact Bill In Present Session Of Commons

LONDON, April 11.

A number of changes in the law concerning incitement and disaffection proposed in a bill was introduced in the House of Commons by the Attorney-General "to make better provision for prevention and punishment for endeavours to seduce members of His Majesty's forces from their duty and allegiance."

The Bill provides "inter alia" in future, it be an offence to possess documents likely to seduce members of forces, while powers similar to those already possessed in respect of obscene literature will be given to Magistrates to grant search warrants in respect of premises where it is reasonably suspected offence is being committed.

Despite congestion of business, Government hope to enact the bill in the present session.—Reuter

FAMOUS PORTRAIT PAINTER DEAD

LONDON, April 11.

The death occurred in the afternoon of Academician George Spencer Watson, the famous portrait painter.—Reuter's Special.

PAKUR RAJ MURDER CASE

CALCUTTA, April 11.

Hearing of the sensational Pakur Raj Murder and Conspiracy Case commenced to-day before Mr. K.A. Taib, Magistrate of Allipur after the charge-sheet was submitted by the investigating officer against Benoyendra Pande, co-sharer of the the Pakur Raj Estate.

Dr. Shiva Pada Bhattacharya, Dr. Taranath Bhattacharya and Dr. D.R. Dhar for having conspired to murder Amarendra Pande, the step-brother of Benoyendra.

Another person referred to in the prosecution story as "blackman" wanted in this connection is reported to be still absconding.—United Press.

ASSEMBLY VOTES FOR STATES' MISRULE

(Continued from Page 1.)

ers for British India and quite another to apply them to Indian States when in the larger States misrule, corruption and inefficiency prevailed.

Mr. James:—Does Mr. Mody make that general charge against the larger of the Indian States.

Mr. Mody:— The affairs of so many States have come to light in recent years, that we are entitled to assume that in the larger states, there is a great deal of corruption, inefficiency and misrule. Of course, there are some model States.

THEY TO BLAME FOR BLACK MAIL

Mr. Mody held that the Princes were responsible for blackmail. They started the practice of paying bigger newspapers well for a nice write-up and now other people went to the smaller papers and attacked them.

Mr. Mody, therefore, characterised the Bill as gagging the British Indian press.

Rai Bahadur Brij Kishore supported the Bill.

Rai Bahadur Harbilas Sarda wanted proper distinction between bigger and smaller States. He expressed the opinion that States like Mysore and Gwalior could in no sense be called administrations, but they were regular Government with representative assemblies.

Mr. Harban singh Brar who belonged to the Judiciary of Patiala suggested the imparting of proper and more useful education to the Princes.

Mr. Yamin Khan appealed to the House to passs the Bill.

ULSTER IN INDIA

Mr. Sitaramraju said that the Bill was grossly provocative to British Indians. It was useless and unwanted by Princes and cruel to States subjects. The object of the Bil was to create an Ulster in India. The first move in that direction was made in 1917 when Government foresaw the grant of provincial autonomy and transferred the States to the charge of the Central Government. Now that responsibility in the Centre was inevitable, Government was seeking to segregate the States from the rest of India.

Mr. Rangaiyer rose and gave a rejoiner to the attack on him made by Mr. Puri, who was not present, even though he had openly in the House asked Mr. Neogy to wire for him. Mr. Rangaiyer said that it was Mr. Puri as an emissary of the Kashmir Government, who wanted to buy him over and stop the publication of his book.

Mr. Rangaiyer said that the Bill was necessary and wished it had come into existence earlier.

REJOINDER TO RANGA IYER.

Mr Neogy, leader of the Democratic Party, wished that Mr. Ranga Iyer had made his statement of to-day by way of personal explanation on 5th April when Mr. Puri was present in the Assembly, instead of heckling Mr. Puri and constantly interrupting him in his speech. Why did not Ranga Iyer make any mention of the charge, which he to-day levelled, in the course of at least his interruptions? Or he could have spoken at the conclusion of Mr. Puri's speech. Now after refreshing his memory Mr. Ranga Iyer mentioned to-day that it was Mr. Puri who was the emissary and offered money.

Mr. Ranga Iyer interrupting said:—I mentioned it in the presence of Muazzam Sahib and others.

Mr. Neogy:—Nothing of the kind. Mr. Ranga Iyer knew perfectly well that Mr. Puri was leaving for Lahore that day and yet.

Mr. Ranga Iyer:—I didn't know that.

Mr. Neogy:—Mr. Ranga Iyer has referred to certain unsuccessful attempts to corrupt the incorruptible Mr. Ranga Iyer. I have the authority of Mr. Puri to say that it is a gross perversion of truth. Mr. Puri regrets his absence today and in a signed statement to me he authorises me to say that Raja Harikishan Kaul, the then Prime Minister of Kashmir, asked him (Mr. Puri) casually whether he knew Mr. Ranga Iyer well and Mr. Puri replied that they were colleagues in the Assembly and as such he was acquainted with him.

"VITUPERATIVE ARTICLES."

Raja Harikishan Kaul wanted to know whether Mr. Puri could speak to Ranga Iyer and explain to him the mischief he was committing by his vituperative articles in "The Daily Herald" and also by the continued publication of an advertisement in thick headlines of his intention to bring out a book exposing administrative misdeeds in Kashmir. Raja Harikishan Kaul particularly wanted Mr. Puri to point out to Mr. Ranga Iyer that it was not right and proper on the part of a Hindu journalist to embarrass a Hindu State at a such critical time.

In deference to the wishes of Raja Harikishan Kaul, Mr. Puri spoke to Mr. Ranga Iyer and tried to impress upon him the great harm he was doing by his writing Mr. Ranga Iyer in turn said that he knew his own position better and that if the Kashmir Government did not want him to bring out the book he would expect the Kashmir Government to pay him at least Rs. 30,000 by way of compensation for the loss he would be put to by not issuing such a book.

RS. 30,000 AS COMPENSATION.

Mr. Ranga Iyer interrupting shouted:—Certainly not.

Mr. Puri was taken aback by this attitude of Mr. Ranga Iyer and under the circumstances he resolved not to have anything more to do in the matter and informed Raja Harikishan accordingly.

Mr. Neogy continued quoting from Mr. Puri's statement:—"Neither Raja Harikishan asked me to approach Mr. Ranga Iyer with the offer of money nor did I offer any. On the contrary, it was Mr. Ranga Iyer who tried to secure Rs. 30,000 from the Kashmir State." Mr. Neogy asked why Mr. Ranga Iyer's hatred of the Kashmir Government turned into affection to which he gave expression in September last.

RANGA IYER'S OFFER.

Mr. Ranga Iyer recalled the charge on Mr. Rufus Issaac in the House of Commons over the Marconi scandal and the appointment of a committee on it. He wanted a committee of this House to enquire into the matter. If he was found guilty, he was prepared to live the rest of his life in jail "If Mr. Puri is found guilty of having played the role of an emissary and offered me Rs. 5,000 (which, by the way, I never mentioned in this House), then let Mr. Puri be prepared to suspend his practice."

Mr. K. C. Neogy suggested to the Political Secretary to enquire of Raja Harikishan as to the truth of Mr. Puri's statement. Perhaps it be better for Mr. Ranga Iyer to take recourse to legal action. Mr. Puri for his part would be prepared to give Mr. Ranga Iyer an opportunity by repeating his statement. Mr. Ranga Iyer having already filed a libel suit against a distinguished Indian on a previous occasion knew how to proceed in the matter.

HOME MEMBER'S SURPRISE.

Sir Harry Haig, Home Member, was surprised at Sir Abdur Rahim's observations. Government recognised the opposition's co-operation and on their part made several concessions. If the opposition wanted Government to meet their convictions it was fair for Government also to expect them to respect their convictions. Sir Harry Haig said:—"Let us close this long debate on a note of hope, as we reasonably man. In the future as I see it, British India and the Indian States will each have their contribution to make to the common good. We are endeavouring to evolve a New India. It will not be a mere copy of other countries which have different traditions and a different culture. It will be, we hope, distinctly Indian. That hope will not be realised if weo discard old traditions and old institutions and turn for our model solely to the West. We have to change and develop old institutionsn They have to submit to scrutiny, but I am enough of a Conservative to think that institutions of the past represent an element of truth and reality.

This Bill says the administration of States must be protected. They are entitled to be protected against subversive attacks from beyond their border. It is not only an obligation we owe to them. It is an obligation we owe to the peace of India as a whole, the peace of British India as well as the States and as such I commend the Bill with confidence to the acceptance of the House." (Applause)

The motion to pass the Bill was carried by 57 votes against 28.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

(Continued from previous page)

the same may be paid. The balance after payment of such dividends is to be paid to the Government of India. It is further provided here that in case at any time the Reserve Fund of the bank is less than its share capital at least 50 lacs of rupees of which surplus goes to the Government should be transferred to the Reserve Fund and where the said surplus is less than 50 lakhs the whole of it will be transferred to the said fund. This means that the Act contemplates the creation of a reserve fund out of profits at least equivalent to its share capital and for that purpose the surplus which would otherwise go to the Government is to be taxed to the extent of at least 50 lakhs of rupees annually until this objective is achieved. The bank is exempted from paying income tax or supertax on any of its incomes, profits or gains. The obligation is also threwn on the bank to publish from time to time its standard rate for purchasing or re-discounting bills of exchange or other commercial paper which it is authorised to deal in. The usual provision as to auditors is also inserted who are not to be less than two. These auditors are to be elected at general meetings by the shareholders and as usual a director or officer of the bank is declared not eligible for this position, the first auditors being appointed by the Central Board. The Governor-General-in-Council, i.e., the Government of India can appoint special auditors if they so require to examine and report upon the accounts of the bank. The duties of the auditors are more or less on the same footing as that of the joint stock company auditors and their powers are laid down on similar lines.

The bank has to publish weekly account of its issue department and banking department in a form set out in Schedule V on more or less the same basis as in the case of Bank of England.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT DEPARTMENT

The bank has also to maintain an agricultural credit department where the expert staff has to study all questions of agricultural credit and will be available for consultation by the Government of India, Local Governments, provincial co-operative banks and other banking organisations. They are also expected to co-ordinate the operations of the bank in connection with agricultural credit and its relations with provincial co-operative banks and any other banks or organisations engaged in the business of agricultural credit.

EXTENSIONS OF THE ACT

A special section throws a duty on the bank to make a report at the earliest practicable date and in any case within three years from the date on which Chapter 4th of the Act comes into force, to the Government of India, embracing proposals if it thinks fit for legislation with a view to the extension of the provisions of the Reserve Bank Act as to the addition in the number of the Scheduled Banks, of persons and banks not included in same and as to the improvement of the machinery for dealing with agricultural finance and matters affecting a closer connection between agricultural enterprise and the operations of the bank. The bank is also to report to the Government of India its views when it is of opinion that the international monetary position had become sufficiently clear and stable in order to make it possible to determine what will be suitable as a permanent basis for the Indian monetary system and to frame permanent measures for a monetary system. Thus a provision is clearly made for reports in the right direction for improvement and advancement in connection with this most important banking institution of our country.

PURCHASE OF FURS AND SKINS CONTROLLED

German Decree Aims At Protecting Leather Industry

BERLIN, April 10.

Following the recent prohibition of the purchase of textiles abroad, furs and skins are now placed under control, and their purchase abroad or from foreigners in Germany is also forbidden until controlled by the organisation operating.

The object of the decree is to provide the leather industry with furs and skins in the most advantageously economical way.—Reuter.

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Readers' Views

Dr. Ambedkar's Solution

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The exchange of views and compliments between Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah has once more revealed that there is no hope in the immediate future of the Hindus and Muslims agreeing to replace the Communal Decision of His Majesty's Government by a settlement based on mutual agreement. Pandit Malaviya has left the field by saying that for the present the two communities must work separately. I do not know how many will look with satisfaction at the prospect of the two communities working separately. To me at any rate it appears that working in separation must inevitably end in working in antagonism.

I have no desire to enter into the field of communal controversey, which properly belongs to Hindus and Muslims, a controversey which has so far defied all attempts of their leaders at settlement. But one can't sit idle and watch sabre-rattling and swashbuckling that has been going on as a result of the indignation following upon repeated failures in negotiation. If all these armings and united fronts descend into a communal war the calamity will affect all those who will fight as well as those who will watch. Every one who can realize what such a catastrophe will mean to the cause of the country whose destiny has already been spoiled in a woeful measure by sheer want of statesmanship on the part of its leaders will, I feel sure, agree that it will be a crime on the part of those who have any constructive suggestions to make for the solution of this problem to keep silent at this juncture. I therefore do not hesitate to call upon you to give me some space in your valuable paper for placing before the public for what it is worth, a proposal of mine which I think may help towards the solution of the problem. I am neither a Hindu nor a Muslim and I make this proposal not as a partisan but as a student of the problem.

Before I set forth the proposal I should like to promise that the expression "minority" has been loosely used in the communal controversey and what is worse is that it is used without any reference to the Province or to the constituency in a Province in relation to which alone it can have any meaning in politics. In my view a community is a minority and is entitled to get protection as a "minority" only if it is a minority in the province or strictly speaking if it is a "minority" in the constituency. Except in relation to the province or to the constituency a "minority" has no political significance. Starting from this basic point on which I should like to lay the utmost emphasis I can, my proposal is to separate the two questions that are covered in the Communal Award, namely, the question of the number of seats and the question of electorates. These two questions are separate questions and the considerations that have to be taken into account for their solution are quite different. Having separated the two questions my advice to Hindus and to Muslims is to accept that part of the Communal Award which deals with the number of seats if not permanently, 'pro tem' leaving it to be decided on some more equitable principle at some future stage. But with regard to the question of electorates let the Communal Award be modified by the acceptance by Hindus and Muslims of this simple proposition viz. that the question of electorates is a matter for the minority in the province or strictly for a minority in a particular constituency of the province, whether the election be for the central or provincial legislature and the majority should abide by the decision of the minority.

If the minority wants separate electorates the majority should have nothing to say against it; equally if the minority wants joint electorates, the majority should be bound to accept their decision.

The proposal could be applied even in cases where there are many minorities and where they are not of a common mind on the issue of electorates. In such cases the minority which wants a separate electorate will have a separate register for itself while the minority wishing to have a joint electorates will have a common register with the majority. Nothing could be better if the agreement accepted the principle that the decision in the matter of electorates is to rest with the minority in each constituency. But if that cannot be achieved it would be some advance if an agreement could be arrived at on the basis that the decision as to the electorates is to be left to the minority in the province. By such an agreement the Muslim—minorities in the Hindu majority provinces like Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces, United Provinces, etc. will get separate electorates if they choose to have them. On the other hand in the Muslim majority provinces like the Punjab, Sindh, Bengal and N. W. Provinces the Hindus will have joint electorates if they ask for them. The whole point of the proposal is to leave the question of the electorates to the decision of the minority. Separate or joint electorates are devised for the protection of the minority and the minority is the best judge as to which of these two will protect it best.

If the proposal is faulty in principle it would be of course deserve no consideration at the hands of either—Mr. Jinnah or Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. But if the proposal is just and fair, as I believe it is, I hope, Mr Jinnah will have the courage to press it upon his co-religionists and Pandit Malaviya the wisdom to accept.

The proposal does not of course help in one sweep to realise the goal of the Congress and the Hindu Maha Sabha to have joint electorates instituted in all the provinces of India between Hindus and Muslims. But the proposal has the merit of establishing a middle stage between the extreme Congress and Hindu Maha Sabha stand on joint electorates throughout and the extreme Muslim demand of separate electorates throughout. From this middle stage at which there will prevail a mixed system of joint electorates in some provinces and separate electorates in the rest the journey to the final stage of joint electorates throughout will be rendered very easy. It is only the impatient idealists among the protagonists of joint electorates who will disapprove of the proposal.—Yours, etc.,

B. R. AMBEDKAR.

Rajgraha, April 8.

BIHAR'S NEEDS STILL REMAIN UNSATISFIED

If You Have Not Contributed Anything, Do So At Once

On Wednesday our readers contributed Rs. 700.

The total collections up to date to our Fund amount to Rs. 2,16,800.

Bihar needs 15 crores for the work of relief and reconstruction. For temporary relief alone a crore is required.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of the "Chronicle" Earthquake Relief Fund.

Another instalment of Rs. 10,000 was sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad yesterday, making the total amount sent hitherto Rs. 2,10,904-12-0.

We publish below list of contributions received on Wednesday:—

List of Earthquake Relief Fund received on dated 11-4-34 (Wednesday) as below :—

Resident of Ajarpura through Ramanlal Mohonlal Shah as below	50	0	0
Shah Ranchhod Kalidas	11	0	
Patel Parshotam Bhikhubhai	5	0	
Patel Munorbhai Gokalbhai	3	0	
Patel Vulanbhai Gokalbhai	2	0	
Patel Motibhai Somabhai	2	0	
Patel Motibhai Dwarkadas	2	0	
Patel Harakhji Kishibhai	1	0	
Bhatt Shankerlal Aditram	1	0	
Patel Chhotabhai Manorbhai	1	0	
Patel Chhaganbhai Shankerbhai	1	0	
Pathak Nathji Amtharam	1	0	
Patel Ranchhod Bapujibhai	1	0	
Patel Somabhai Becharbhai	1	0	
Patel Shankerbhai Sanabhai	1	0	
Gunesh Ranchhod Carpenter	1	0	
Dayabhai Laldas Carpenter	1	0	
Patel Bhikhabhai Lalubhai	1	0	
Miscellaneous	14	0	
Rs.	50	0	
Narmadashanker D Mehta, Cutch Bita	50	0	0
Staff of the Malabar Steamship Co.	270	4	0
Anarkar Vyayam Mandal Rajkot	27	0	0
Pranjiwan Madhavji	25	0	0
Tulsidas Khimji and Balkrishna Umaji through Malvi Ranchhoddas and Co. Solicitors	65	0	0
M D Vora and Co.	51	0	0
J D K Parsi Sympathiser	7	0	0
Yeshwant H Talcherkar	2	0	0
G S Saraswati Kantilal Chauhan through Kantilal Mohanlal Chauhan	25	0	0
Staff of Messrs. Kilachand Devchand and Co Ltd, Okara Agency (Punjab) as below	81	0	0
Sheth Hurbhagatrai Raisaheb Sheth Gopal Sahai Shroff, Multan	15	0	
Mr Kikabhai B Desai Agent	10	0	
Lala Ramlal Kapur Broker	10	0	
Lala Narsingdas Broker	10	0	
Lala Virbhau Broker	5	0	
Lala Athadmal Broker	5	0	
Bharmal Kanji	3	0	
Ratansi Ghela	3	0	
Kunverji Lalji	3	0	
Karasandas Haridas	2	0	
Jethabhai Pasoo	2	0	
Vrajlal Rughnath	2	0	
Bhavanji Kunverji	2	0	
Jatashanker Naranji	2	0	
Narshi Panchan	5	0	
Ratilal Bapubhai	2	0	
Rs.	81	0	

AHMEDABAD OUT OF IT

Labour Association Not To Join Textile General Strike

AHMEDABAD, April 11.

Enquiries made at the office of the Local Textile Labour Association, show that the Association will not join the All-India Textile Workers General Strike, called for the 23rd inst. by the Council of Action of the All-India Textile Workers' Conference.

The Labour Association believes that there is no justification for it to join in the General Strike, as the local millowners' association had not yet effected a wage-cut, though a reference had been made to the Arbitration Board, and wherever there had been wage cuts by individual mills, they had been fully restored after the strike of their operatives for a few days. —A.P.

PHENOMENAL RISE IN COTTON EXPORT

Study Of Karachi Port Trade Statistics

KARACHI, April 11.

A phenomenal rise in the export of cotton, particularly to Japan which took 20,619 tons valued 109 lakhs as against 7,408 tons valued 36 lakhs of rupees the same month in 1933 was a striking feature of the statistics of foreign trade of the port of Karachi issued by the Collector of Customs for the month of March 1934.

The other important countries which made large purchases were Germany 3,714 tons Italy 2,292; China 2,189, Spain 1,140 and France 1,013. The total quantity of cotton exported during the twelve months ending March 1934 was, 200,404 tons against 12,866 of 1932-33.

The total imports in March 1934 amounted to 138 lakhs, an increase of 27 lakhs and exports of 294 lakhs an increase of 164 lakhs compared with March 1933.

The progressive total for twelve months ending March 34 show a decrease of 330 lakhs, or 20 per cent. under imports but an increase of 279 lakhs, or 24 per cent. under exports.—A P. Special.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji Elected Chairman

At the meeting of the Municipal Schools Committee on Wednesday evening at the Corporation Hall, Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji was elected Chairman of the Committee for the new year. Dr. Mrs. Sukhtankar presided.

The motion for the election of the new Chairman, notice of which had already been given, was moved by Rao Bahadur Asavle and seconded by Mrs. Lilavati V.S. Velinkar. It was passed by a large majority.

Before the motion was considered, Mr. R.A. Gole moved a resolution demanding the election of the Chairman on the "ballot" system, as was followed in 1927.

POINT OF ORDER.

A point of order was raised by Mr. Talpade that the meeting was specially convened to elect the Chairman on the present system of open vote, but the ruling given by the President allowed Mr. Gole's resolution. However, on voting, the motion was lost by a large majority.

Mr. M.N. Talpade's motion for election of Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji, notice of which was given on March 12 was ruled out-of-order, on the technical ground of non-membership of the mover on the date of notice.

The new Chairman took the Chair after the election and made a short speech thanking the members of the Committee for the honour bestowed on her and appealed for co-operation in the work for the coming year.

Dr. P.G. Solanki, Miss Shantabai Daundkar, Dr. Khurshed J.J. Curssetji, Messrs. M.V. Donde, M. N. Talpade, Haji Hasham Ibrahim were appointed as Councillor-members of the Committee, while Mrs. Lilavati V.S. Velinkar, Mr. V. C. Setalvad were non-Councillor-members as from 1st April.

JAYAKAR KEEPS MUM

To Sail For England For Holiday

BOMBAY, April 11.

Mr. M.R. Jaykar interviewed by the "United Press" refused to make any statement at present in regard to the situation arising out of Mahatma Gandhi's latest statement.

Mr. Jaykar is sailing for Europe by the Lloyd Triestine Boat s.s. "Conte Russo" on April 23. He will spend about eight weeks with his son, who is now a student in Oxford. He will take absolute rest from all preoccupations including politics during the period of his sojourn. He will be returning to India in July.—United Press.

POST THEM ONE DAY EARLIER

NEW DELHI April 11.

From next week (commencing 15th April, 1934) the time tables of the London-Singapore air mail service and the Karachi-Madras air mail service will be changed.

Inland air mails as well as air mails for foreign countries both in West and East for conveyance by these services will be closed at all post offices one day earlier than at present.

Consequently air mail articles should be posted one day earlier in order to avoid misconnection.

AIR MAIL DELAYED

KARACHI, April 11.

The Inward Airmail due here on Friday has been delayed by 24 hours. It is expected here on Saturday afternoon.—A.P.

LONDON TOPICS BY AIR MAIL

(Continued from page 6).

tain failures, it was not true to say that the plan had failed. In an examination a person who secured fifty or sixty per cent. marks was considered to have passed, and so with the Five-Year Plan. If sixty per cent. of its object was achieved it would be regarded as a success. The standard had purposely been set high. In industrial activity he considered that the plan had probably been more than sixty per cent. successful, though in agriculture it had not achieved the same degree of success. The authorities had not been embarrassed in the agricultural developments by the wealthier peasants destroying live stock. He entirely disagreed with the suggestion that much of the industrial activity was towards the creation of ammunition for war. He did not think Russia wanted war, but they were fearful of being attacked. Their proposal at Geneva for disarmament, he considered, had been genuine, Mr. Monkhouse also stated that he believed that all the young people up to twenty-eight years of age would vote for the Communists but would probably be out-voted by the older people, who were not happy under the present system.

Saklatvala on Hunger Marchers

Mr. Saklatvala addressed a crowded mass meeting of he Communist Party "for workers' Soviet power" in the Co-operative Hall, Manchester on Monday night under the chairmanship of Mr. T. M. Robinson, the district organiser of the Party. Mr. Saklatvala opened his address with observations on how rights are won. He spoke in answer to a protest against the action of the hunger-marchers in the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons. He commended their throwing of leaflets and their breaking of the promise of silence and recalled how the suffragettes won the vote. following the wrong leadership of It was the right of every citizen to go to the bar of House. For nearly fifty years the workers had been pouring their bucketfuls of gold to build up a Labour Party whose resistance to the Unemployment was: "I do not like it, but if you force it upon me I will make the best out of it—for myself." The factors of capitalism which created unemployment still remained. The workers of the country were following the wrong leadership along the wrong road of submission. The Labour land policy was wrong. It was suffocation in slums or starvation on Council Housing estates, because the rents were thirty-two per cent. higher than was paid in the slums, and that meant less nutrition.

Irish Republic.

Mr. Sean T. O'Kelly, Vice President of the Free State Executive and Minister for Local Government, said at a meeting in Dublin during the week: "Everyday something is being done to oust British control from the country. Fianna Fail, led by Mr. de Valera had removed the Oath of Allegiance. The American Minister is presenting his credentials to Mr. de Valera. Under Mr. Cosgrave's Government those letters were presented to the Governor-General as representattve of King George. But we have changed that. One by one, great or small, we are cutting the ropes and chains that England wound around us. We will use every effort to re-establish a Republic for the 32 countries of Ireland. That is our aim, and if the gun is necessary, the people have the Government to direct the Army and they have the Volunteer Force behind them again." Mr. H. H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary) in the House of Commons declined to comment on the proposal to abolish the Senate in the Irish Free State until he had "seen the text of the Bill."

A pleasant lunch-hour interlude was provided at Friends' House, on Monday by a Negro professor of music from the Southern States, who talked movingly of negro music and sang, to his wife's accompaniment on the piano, "I heard of a city called Heaven, and I've started to make it my home." The singer was Professor Frederick Hall, Professor of Music at Atlanta University, who is spending a year in Europe with a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship, making a study of European folk music. He was eager that his audience should recognise the distinction between Negro spirituals and Negro-ministresly, which, he said, was born in the hearts of whites who blacked their faces and endeavoured to make ridiculous the songs of the Negro, while "jazz" came about in a similar way.

Indian Women's Demand.

"Mother India's Daughter" is the title of a pamphlet on the significance of the women's movement in India that has just been published by the Women's International League, whose office is at 55, Gower Street, London, W.C.1. The publication is timely, for many women in this country who are in general sympathy with the Indian women's demand on the question of franchise needed just such a clear and comprehensive statement of their case. In seven pages the pamphlet describes the recent rapid growth of the women's main organisations, summarises the work done at the All-India Women's Conference in January, refers to some of the outstanding personalities and touches on the great social work many women are doing in India to-day.

The "Sunday Referee" is responsible for the report that the present Commerce Member of the Government of India, Sir Joseph Bhore, will succeed Sir B. N. Mitra as the High Commissioner for India in London. Rumour has it, that Sir B. N. Mitra is joining the India Council. It is further believed that the name of Sir Atul Chatterjee, is being canvassed in New Delhi and in Downing Street as the first Indian Governor under the new reforms.

"RED" POSTERS IN REWA STATE

JUBBULPORE, April 11.

Alleged revolutionary posters threatening life of the Rewa State officials, according to a Rewa message, were found posted in prominent places of Rewa including the forts, offices of the Private Secretary and the Home Minister of the State and the bazar. The posters were written with pencil and bore no signature.

This caused considerable sensation in the capital. Police immediately removed them and are vigorously investigating.—United Press.

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

Those "Slippers"!

So generously are our streets strewn with orange and plantain skins that it would be easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for any-one to walk 200 yards without being made to measure his length on the ground. It is a moot point whether there are more pebbles on the Juhu shore or more unemployed in the city than there are these "slippers" on our many roads. You have an important engagement. You put on your best dress and you walk with a firm and quick step. Suddenly you feel your legs widening, you have the earthquake feeling, and quick as a lightning flash, before you know what exactly is happening,—down you go. If you are an old man you howl with pain and massage the part affected. If you are a young man you writhe with fury and look daggers at all around. And if you are a young woman you blush red hot and effect a precipitous retreat. Not infrequently, just when you are regaining your vertical equilibrium, you are favoured with a free bath from an upstairs window, which, however, in spite of the heat, you do not relish.

And before you cover 200 yards more there's the second edition of the story to tell

Underground Receptacles For Refuse

Is it possible to have underground receptacles for refuse in the streets of Bombay in place of the present dust bins and kutchra carts? Some time ago, this question was discussed in the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the matter was referred to the Municipal Commissioner for report. The system, the Commissioner now remarks, if introduced in Bombay, would prove not only costly but would endanger the health of the public. The pit in which the bin is sunk is liable to become offensive unless it is regularly and effectively cleansed. Then the drain at the bottom is liable to be choked with refuse. Besides, in monsoon the pit would hold water and breed mosquitoes. The Commissioner also thinks that it would be a costly affair to construct new bins or to transfer present bins to the ground level. In the circumstances, the question has been shelved.

Mahomed Ali Road

Those who have to pass by the Mahomed Ali Road every day are wondering how long the Bombay Municipality would allow the insanitary state of things over the vacant plots, which once belonged to the Improvement Trust, to continue. These plots have been converted into old timber shops and huts and sheds are allowed to be erected which are far from sanitary. As a matter of fact, these plots have been neglected with the result that they have become a dumping-ground for all sorts of refuse which naturally cause nuisance to the tenants of the locality. The Municipality will not have an easy sale of these plots so long as this nuisance is not removed as the prospective buyers will fight shy of purchasing plots in the neighbourhood of old timber market and insanitary sheds and huts. The sooner the nuisance is removed, the better for the health of the public and also for the finances of the Municipality.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNEY

ST. PATRICK'S QUALIFY FOR THE FINALS

Royal West Kents Suffer Defeat By 5 Goals To 1 In Keenly Contested Game

The semi-finals of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament attracted a moderate crowd on Wednesday, when the Royal West Kents suffered defeat by 5 goals to 1. Many admirers of the military side were sorry to see them beaten, because they have played the game in a sporting spirit and have been genuine triers the moment they took the field.

St. Patricks shaped better than they did in their last match and got a grip on the game soon after the bully, never relaxing their efforts till full-time was called.

G. Pereira opened the scoring for Karachi five minutes after play had been in progress. Stung by this reverse the West Kents defended stoutly, Knight saving a hot shot from close range. The military-men obtained the equaliser in a sensational manner. Connacott sprinted down the wing and centred hard across the goal-mouth for Parry to apply the finishing touch.

Knight prevented Karachi from taking the lead when he intercepted a stiff drive from G. Pereira, but a little later Hannah beat him with a high shot sent in from the top of the circle.

Pitcher, who is not in the same form as last year, managed to score the third goal, which he diverted off a defender's strick. The West Kents returned to the attack and Mulroney's powerful undercut was stopped by Blake with his shoulder in remarkable fashion.

St. Patricks held the upper hand after the interval registering two more goals through M. D'Costa and Hannah.

Result:—

ST. PATRICKS ..... 5 goals.

ROYAL WEST KENTS 1 goal.

The teams were:—

ST. PATRICKS:—Blake; M. Fernandes and Ivo Fernandes; A. D'Costa, A. Mascarenhas and F. D'Souza; M. D'Costa, Hannah, G. Pereira, Pitcher and P. Fernandes.

ROYAL WEST KENTS:—Knight; Bonwick and Conroy; Beadle, Bruce and Giffney; Connacott, Lt. Wright, Mulroney, Davis and Parry.

UMPIRES:—Messrs. Baria and Kapadia.

TO-DAY'S MATCH: 5-30 P.M. Customs A.C. vs. G.I.P. Rly.

LEWIS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT FINAL.

The finals of the Lewis Hockey Tournament will be held on Sunday, at 5-15 p.m. on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground between Dadar Young Sports and the G.I.P. Rly.

The proceeds of the game will go to St. George's Nursing Association, European Relief Association and Holy Cross Parish School Fund, Parel.

CONSTABLE SHOT AT

Sequel To Encounter With Gangsters

LUCKNOW, April 11.

A constable of the Hazratganj Police Station, named Nasratullah, was shot at by some gangsters early this morning.

It is alleged that three gangsters gagged the chowkidar of the Oudh Cocogem Stores and were breaking open the shop when Nasratullah, who happened to pass that way on cycle, challenged the intruders, upon which one of them fired at him, the bullet piercing Nasratullah's abdomen.

An alarm was raised and a police patrol on duty, rushed to the spot and arrested one gangster, while others escaped.

Nasratullah was removed to King George's Medical College, where he has been operated upon, but the bullet has not been traced.—A.P.

SIKHS MUST JOIN SWARAJ PARTY

Sardar Kartarsingh On Congress And Council Entry

(From A Correspondent).

HASANABADAL, April 11.

There is absolutely no doubt that the Swaraj Party by contesting Council and Assembly election will once more demonstrate the real strength of the Congress, its immense influence over millions of Indian masses and may capture seats in an overwhelming majority. But nothing substantial can be done by entering Councils because Government have unlimited powers which will not allow them do any good, said Sardar Kartarsingh a prominent Sikh leader of the Upper Punjab while interviewed by a special press representative. He, however, added, if at all elections are to be fought, Sikhs should join the Swaraj Party and run candidates on its ticket.

Ordinary washing
RUINS YOUR HAIR

SOAP should be used very carefully, if you want to keep your hair looking its best. Many soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much free alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and ruins it.

The best thing for steady use is Mulsified cocoanut oil shampoo, which is pure and greaseless, and is better and more economical than anything else you can use.

Two or three teaspoonfuls is sufficient to cleanse your hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. Mulsified makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excess oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves the scalp soft, and the hair fine and silky, bright, lustrous, fluffy, wavy, and easy to manage.

MULSIFIED COCOANUT OIL SHAMPOO

Ride a RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

The Raleigh is built to the plans of designers and engineers who are not only experts in their profession, but experienced and successful cyclists. Every part is designed for the rider's benefit — to give sweetness and ease of running and long life over every kind of road.

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OUTRAGED AND KILLED

Woman Murdered After Heroic Resistance

GAWLIOR, April 11.

In the early hours of the morning to-day the dead body of a young woman of a good family was found lying on the Shivpuri Branch line of the Gwalior Light Railway between the stations of Sinde Ki Chaoni and Ghesipura. The body had several cuts from a sword and some of the fingers of her hand were also cut off.

It is learnt the lady went to attend a meeting at the temple of Gubrai Ki Mata and was seduced by the assassin of some pretext. The blood stains scattered round about the spot go to show that the victim heroically defended herself and lost her fingers in the attempt.

No trace of the culprit has been found yet.—United Press.

SOCIAL REFORM AMONG AGARWALS

Why Is Widow Remarriage Ignored?

(From A Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, April 7.

Although all sorts of resolutions advocating reforms among the Agarwal community in India were passed at the last session of the Agarwal Mahasabha held at Allahabad, a large section of the delegates, particularly of Allahabad, displayed unusual shyness in regard to the question of widows' re-marriage.

The resolutions committee of the reception committee declined to include a resolution on the subject for the consideration of the conference on the ground that as there was difference of opinion on it the conference should not be asked to consider anything which was likely to cause a sharp division among the community.

The matter was however, introduced at a meeting of the subject committee which recommended to the conference a resolution reiterating the resolution passed by the Lahore conference in favour of widow remarriage. The resolution caused a tense excitement when it was moved at the conference. As it was likely to cause a disturbance, it was decided to put it from the chair but it is said that hubub was caused when the president put the resolution from the chair.

The Allahabad session of the Agarwal Mahasabha was undoubtedly a great success credit for which would go to Mr. Beni Prasad Agarwal, Advocate. Except Bombay and Madras presidencies almost all the parts of India, including Burma were represented. Thanks are due to the office bearers of the reception committee for the excellent arrangements made by Mr. Dwarka Prasad Bhartia of Muttra, on behalf of the delegates.

A noteworthy feature of the Allahabad session of the Mahasaha was that Agarwal women attended the conference in large numbers. The conference dealt with questions not only of social reforms but also relating to the welfare of the Indian community as a whole, such as protest against U. P. Agricultural Relief and Regulation of Sales Bills and the Punjab Land Alienation Act and a support of the anti-untouchability campaign.

The next session of the Mahasabha will be held at Jubbulpore.

GWALIOR MUNICIPALITY'S SURPLUS BUDGET

GAWLIOR, April 11.

The Finance Committee of the newly elected Municipal Corporation of Gwalior under the direction of its first elected non-official President Tajar-ul-Mulk Ramjidas Vaishya have produced a surplus budget which exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 75,011.

The Health department of the Municipality have got an increased grant of Rs. 40,000. The pay of the lower grade subordinates who deserved an increment has been increased and the Health Officer Dr. Tirlakinath Sinha has been asked to submit his resignation with effect from April 15, on account of his unsatisfactory and inefficient wor.—United Press.

WAR AGAINST MENINGITIS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NARSANDA, April 8

Charotar Patidar Conference will be held at Itola on April 27 and 28. Dr. Bhasker will preside.

A Conference was held to-day at Nadiad to consider further line of action necessary to combat the meningitis, epidemic in the city. The Municipal President, the Civil Surgeon and other officers were present.

It is decided at the suggestion of the Civil Surgeon and the Assistant Director of Public Health to extend for one week more the order for the closing schools, cinema, dinner parties and the Santram Purnima's Fairs. The hope was expressed, however, that this ban would not be needed after a week in view of the abatement of the epidemic already noticeable. Two cases have been admitted for treatment to the hospital.

Help For Farmers To Dispose Of Their Produce

Imperial Council Of Agriculture To Open Marketing Section On May 1.

NEW DELHI, April 10.

An interesting account of the various measures taken by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to improve agricultural and allied industries was given by Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar at a meeting at which members of the Central Legislature were present. Sir Shanmukham Chetty presided.

Sir Shanmukham at the outset referred to the increasing interest of the members of the Assembly in agriculture which had culminated in the formation of the Rural Group.

Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar said that since their meeting last year the Council had become a little more federal as Cochin and Bhopal had joined Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda, as members of the Council. Additional Indian States brought them not only more money but agricultural knowledge which had proved of great use to the Council. For example, Mysore had brought invaluable information concerning coffee and Cochin had enriched their knowledge of cocoanut.

Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar next described how the Council had been disseminating agricultural knowledge by supplying free of cost and post free numerous publications, following in doing so, the American example.

The Council was very soon starting a marketing section for which the Government of India would be giving a subsidy of Rs. 1,00,000 annually. The scheme would be put into operation on 1st May and the High Commissioner had selected the most efficient and experienced officer of the British Marketing Board Mr. Livingstone, whose work had been commended by three successive British Ministers. Their aim in the Marketing section would be that the farmer should be able to dispose of his produce at the boundary of his field at a fair price and thus be free from marketing troubles. At present there was full two hundred per cent. difference between his price and that in the market.

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya said that the Council had appointed three Standing Committees which was continuously engaged in research in animal husbandry.

One committee had in its charge cattle breeding and the other devoted itself to Dairying, and the third to animal nutrition. Numerous important subjects connected with agricultural work were being dealt with by these committees.

SYSTEMATIC FALLING OFF.

One of the most important work which was being investigated was the systematic disappearing of some of the finest breeds of milch buffaloes and cows in big cities like Bombay. These animals were being sent there for gowalas (dairymen) for the supply of milk. They were overfed and as a result of evil practices (which Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya refused to state for reasons of modesty) they were rendered unfit for breeding and slaughtered and their hides exported.

Some years ago Gujerat used to supply these animals and since the supply from that part had been exhausted they were being purchased from the Punjab. The position was so serious that soon no animal of good breed would be left throughout the country. The only practical solution suggested by the Council's sub-committee was to induce corporations and municipalities not to allow these cattle to be kept within municipal limits.

BUTTER SUPPLY.

Another subject discussed was the supply of butter from cottage industry in Gujerat and East Bengal which was on the point of being ousted from the market by Australia butter and the Council decided to approach the Government of India to refer the matter to the Tariff Board for duty on imported butter.

"DRINK MORE MILK."

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya said that another matter which the Council proposed to take into hand was the starting of a campaign for "Drink more milk."

Sir Shanmugham Chetty intervening asked: Have we sufficient supply of milk before starting the campaign?"

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya said that the problem of supply had been taken up and the Council found in the Punjab and Sind that the standard of milk was higher than elsewhere (Hear, Hear). The Council had asked the Government of India for a subsidy of Rs. 5,000 for the campaign as against £750,000 which the small island of Britain was spending for the same purpose.

BREEDING.

The Council had also taken into hand the question of breeding and a vast amount of data had been collected. A number of questions were then asked and in reply Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya said that the Council hoped to induce the authorities of local Government to pay more attention to cattle breeding.

Experiments in sheep breeding were being undertaken in the hills of Hyderabad, Punjab and Madras and it was hoped in Baluchistan to develop a local breed of sheep. A special marketing expert would be assisted by the Standing Committee to acquaint him with all the local conditions of marketing in order to avoid wasting his time in investigating the matter himself.

The Council had devoted their attention to growing in certain areas those produce which had better chance of being marketed locally and in foreign countries and the Madras Government had already appointed an officer for this purpose.—A. P.

MOTHER GIVES LIFE FOR SON

REWA, April 11.

Two tragic deaths, both by self-immolation, a mother sacrificing her life for her only son, and a sister for a brother she dearly loved, are reported from the interior of the State.

In the first instanc, in village Chattani, a disastrous fire broke out. A lad of 16 is said to have rushed into his burning hut to save his belongings and was caught in flames. His mother rushed into the house to save him, and when the flames died down, they were found both burnt to death, the, son, in his mother's embrace.

The other case is from village Haree, near Annupur B. N. Railway where Buddhu and Mohri, a brother and sister resided, both being so attached to each other, that on the death of Buddhu when his body was taken to the cremation grounds, placed on the pyre and set fire to, his sorrow-distracted sister Mohri came running alone, and before the mourners realised what had happened, she had thrown herself on the blazing pyre and was burnt to death.—United Press.

The members of the Karnatak and Andhra Assolations, on the 8th instant, expressed their share of deep sorrow at the sudden demise of Mr. Shankarrao J. Zunzarrao, M.L.C. and President of the Kalyan Municipality.

BRAVE STAND AGAINST ARMED DACOITS

Punjab Village Rewarded By Govt.

LAHORE, April 10.

One years remission of land revenue and other rewards totalling Rs. 1,640 were granted to a Punjab village in recognition of gallant and successful action against dacoits in the last month.

On the night of March 16 a gang of dacoits armed with a double barrel gun and other weapons raided a house in the village Saga in Lahore district and demanded the keys and valuables on threat of murder. The inmates, however, raised an alarm in response to which the villagers rushed to their rescue.

On arrival the villagers were threatened with gunfire but ignoring the threats they advanced bravely, though several of them were injured in such an advance.

The dacoits were attacked so vallantly that three dacoits surrenderd with their guns. In recognition of this brave and gallant action the village was rewarded by the Government as above mentioned.—A. P.

H. H. MULAJI SAHEB IN KARACHI

KARACHI, April 11.

His Holiness Mulaji Saheb the High priest of the Bohra community, arrived here this morning and was accorded an warm reception by local Bohras who took him in a procession through the main streets.

It is understood he will remain here for about two months.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN CRICKET

Country Divided Into Four Zones For Championship Purposes

NEW DELHI, April 10.

An important step in the development of cricket in India is stated to have been taken to-day. The draft rules for the cricket championship of India have just been circulated to all provincial associations, and it is hoped that the championship will be played this winter, commencing in November next and concluding by February, 1935.

For the time being, all existing associations and those seeking affiliation have been grouped into four zones, Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern.

The following groups have been suggested in the draft rules:

Eastern Zone: C. P. and Berar, the United Provinces, Bengal and Assam.

Western Zone; Bombay Presidency (Proper), Western India States, Central India, Sind and Gujerat (tentatively included).

Northern Zone: Northern India, Southern Punjab, Delhi and District Rajputana, the Army in India.

Southern Zone: Madras, Hyderabad (Dn.) and Mysore.

FINAL MATCH IN BOMBAY.

A very workable seeded draw has been suggested in the draft rules, whereby each zone will play off the preliminary round at convenient centres, and the four zone finalists will meet two in Calcutta and the other two in Bombay. The final match will be played off at Bombay and will be followed by a festival match between the champion association and the rest.

According to the proposals, matches in the preliminary round will last only two days and the results will be determined on the results of the first innings if the matches are not completed.

The semi-finals at Calcutta and Bombay will last four days and the final four days.

A set of rules for the qualification of cricketers eligible to represent an association has been drawn up and the views of associations have been asked in regard to co-operation in providing qualified umpires for supervising championship matches. Registration of umpires has also been suggested.

REVIVAL OF COMMUNAL CRICKET

Quadrangular Tournament Will Be Run Under Old Management

After a lapse of years the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, which is the premier event of its kind in India, will be definitely revived in Bombay towards the end of the coming season. This momentous decision was taken at a meeting of the Quadrangular Cricket Committee held at the Bombay Gymkhana on Tuesday evening. It will be recalled that a great effort was made last June and during the subsequent months to achieve this purpose, but the visit of the M.C.C. had created difficulties which had compelled the question to be deferred until the present time.

Fortunately enthusiasts have been working diligently towards the desired end with the result already stated. The chief difficulty previously had been the question of control. It had been suggested that the management of the tournament should be handed over to the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association, a proposal which appeared to meet with the approval of three of the Gymkhanas concerned. The Hindu Gymkhana, however, had insisted that the tournament be managed by the Quadrangular Cricket Committee, as had been done previously.

They have now carried their point. After some discussion it was resolved by the meeting that the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament be run under the old management. The dates of the matches have also been fixed. The Parsis will meet the Mahomedans on November 24, 25 and 26. The next match between the Hindus and Europeans is due to take place on November 27, 28 and 29, while the final is arranged for December 1, 2, 3 and 4.

The committee responsible for the organisation of "The Rest" have suggested that a Pentangular Tournament should be run instead of the Quadrangular, to enable Anglo-Indians, Christians and other minor communities to play in representative cricket.

The Government of the North-West Frontier Province will officially close down at Peshawar on May 4 and will reassemble at Nathiagali on May 9.

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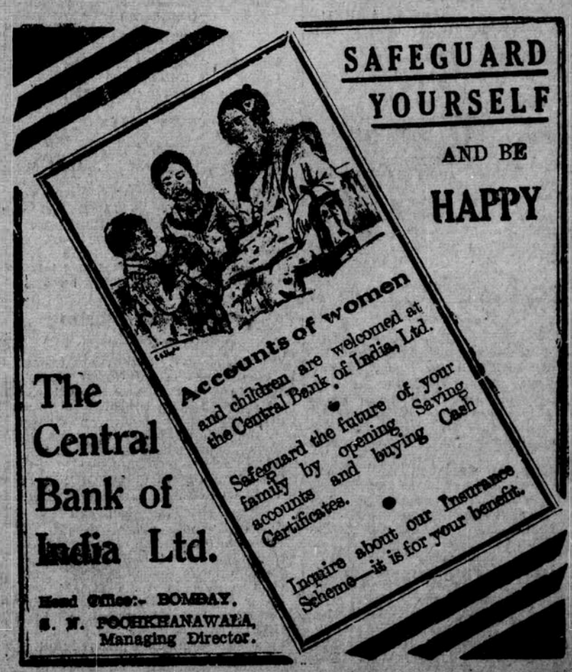
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Latest Commercial News

SMALL FLUCTUATIONS IN CROSS-RATES

New York Cotton Prices 10 Points Down

FURTHER RISE IN LONDON GOLD BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

Chicago Grains Steady But Argentine Linseed Firm

BOMBAY, April 11

On Wednesday, the sterling dollar cross rate opened steady and moved within a narrow range. The sterling franc cross rate ruled slightly easy.

PROFIT-TAKING IN NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton market lacked stimulation for an upward trend to-day. The conditions were however such as to maintain steadiness in prices. Profit-taking caused a small decline later in the day.

FURTHER RISE IN LONDON GOLD

London gold price witnessed a further rise but silver remained unchanged.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHICAGO WHEAT

There was a slight improvement in Chicago wheat prices on commission houses buying and some outside demand. Argentine linseed was quoted at higher prices than those of yesterday.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES STRONG

The London Stock Exchange displayed general activity while giltedged securities ruled strong.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)

New York, April 11

Previous closing rate	12.04
To-day's opening rate	12.08
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing rate	11.94
Differenc	—.16

Broach Expectation July ..... Rs. 200

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)

Liverpool, April 11

Previous closing rate	6.11
To-day's opening rate	6.11
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing rate	6.13
Difference	+.02

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, April 11

Though the New York cotton market was wanting in stimulation for an upward trend, conditions were such as to maintain steadiness in prices. Business was rather restricted and trading for the great part of the session was done at yesterday's closing prices. At the commencement May option was quoted with a gain of 4 points at 12.08 but due to profit-taking prices immediately sagged to 12.04 at which level trading was done for a considerable portion of the session. Later there was a further decline of 4 points on liquidation and May was recorded 12.00. The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.94 with a decline of 10 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 11

The following were the opening ranges.

May (unquoted)	12.08/12.08
July	(12.13/12.13) 12.17/12.17
October	(12.26/12.25) 12.31/12.31

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, April 11

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American May	(6.08) 6.11
American May	(6.07) 6.10
Egyptian May	(8.55) 8.54
Egyptian July	(8.55) 8.55

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, April 11

10-45 p.m.

As the New York cotton futures opened with a rise of 4 points. Broach J-A was traded in at Rs. 201-12 at night. Prices fluctuated between Rs. 201-8 and Rs. 201-12 with small business.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 11

Local silver opened steady at Rs. 55-6, 61/7 and 55/13 for ready, 1st Vaishakh and 2nd Vaishakh delivery. Prices steadily improved on scattered buying in the absence of sellers and London cables finally closing with a gain of 4 annas at Rs. 55/10, 61/11 and 56/1.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 33/5/3, 33/5/9, and 33/6/3 and improved on quiet sterling advices but later declined on slight easiness in the sterling rate finally closing at Rs. 33/5/6, 53/6 and 33/6/6.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 10.

May	0.86 3/4+.3/8c.
July	0.86 3/4+.3/8c.
September	0.87 3/4+.3/8c.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, April 11

Previous closing	5.16 1/2
To-day's closing	5.16 3/4

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, April 11

Previous closing	5.16 3/8
To-day's opening	5.16 1/2
To-day's closing	5.16 7/16
Difference	+.00 1/16

FRANC RATE.

London, April 11

Previous closing	78.38
To-day's opening	78.25
To-day's closing	78.25
Difference	—.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 11

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 516-1/2 and remained steady with minor fluctuations.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.16 7/16

Franc opened 78.25 and later slightly declined to 78.15.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 77.25

LONDON SILVER

London, April 11

The market closed quietly steady.

	Last Price.	To-day's price.
Spot	20 1/4d.	20 1/4d.
Forward	20 3/8d.	20 3/8d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 11

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per ounce	£6-14-6	£6-14-10 1/2

BULLION

London, April 11

Influx	(nil) nil
Withdrawal	(nil) nil
Gold	(£6-14-6) £6-14-10 1/2
Silver	(20 1/4d.) 20 1/4d.

DISCOUNTS

London, April 11

3 months	(31/32 p.c.) 31/32 p.c.
4 months	(1 1/32 p.c.) 1 1/32 p.c.
6 months	(1 3/32 p.c.) 1 3/32 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, April 11

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay	(5.89 1/2) 5.88 7/8
New York on Bombay	(39-12) 39.00
Berlin on Bombay	(0.97 3/4) 0.97 3/4
London on Milan	(60.09) 60.28
London on Shanghai	1-4 1/4) 1-4 1/4
London on Kobe	(1-2 5/32) 1-2 5/32

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday, the 11th instant, to the amount of £54,000,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d. were received and allotted approximately 1 3/4 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 18th instant on the same conditions as previously announced.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT

On the 7th April 1934.

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,77,07,79
Reserve coin and bullion—	
Silver coin in India	86,28,2(
Gold bullion in India	41,55,51
Silver bullion in India	11,54,00
Securities (purchase price) in India	29,44,77
Securities (purchase price) in England	8,25,25.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 11

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 54 and October 56-1/2. Prices were irregular and business was moderate.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, April 11

Prices in the Chicago wheat market slightly improved on commission houses buying and some outside demand. May was quoted at 87, July at 86-7/8 and September 88.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, April 11

Chicago oats were steady with May at 32-3/4 and July at 33-3/8.

Rye was quoted at 49-3/8

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, April 11

Argentine linseed was quoted at higher prices than yesterday. Business was fairly satisfactory but the undertone was quiet. May at noon was quoted at 12.43 i.e. 4 points above yesterday's closing rate.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 11

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London market:—

METALS

Tin (£240 5/8) £238 7/8 irregular
Lead (£11 1/2) £11 9/16
Electrolytic Copper (£36 1/2 to £37) £36 5/8 to £36 7/8
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

RUBBER

Spot (5 13/32) 5 9/16 paid and value April-June (5 17/32) 5 11/16 paid and sellers

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay April-May (£11 1/2) £11 7/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April-May (£11 1/4) £11 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata April-May (£9 5/8) £9 5/8 sellers
Rapeseed Toria April-May (£9 1/4) £9 1/4 sellers

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/2) 1-4 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1) 2-1 1/2

JUTE

First Market ... Continent New Crop April-May (£16 3/8) £16 3/16 paid and value.
Dundee April (£18 1/2) unquoted
Lightning April (£17 1/4) unquoted.

JUTE & COAL SHARES STEADY

CALCUTTA, April 11

Jute shares ruled steady with good business passing. Coals were steady. Tea shares had good demand at improving rates. In miscellaneous enquiry for iron and steel issues again continued while others showed no change. Securities were unchanged. Following were the closing quotations:

Securities: 3 1/2 per cent paper 88/13; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 98 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 102/6 small lot; 4 1/2 per cent loan 1955/60 108/6; 5 per cent U P Bonds 1944 108/12 small lots; 5 1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 108 small lot.

Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 1301/8; Imperial Bank conty 324.

Railways: Baraset Basirhat light 59; Shahdara (Delbi) Sharanpur light 130 small lot.

Cottons: Bengal Luxmi cotton 47; Kesoram ordy 4

Coals: Bengal 246; Bokaro and Ramgur 8/2; East Indian 17/12; New Manbhoom 26/4; North-West fully paid 13/8; Beach Valley 37/14; South Karanpura 4/15.

Jutes: Admjee pref 108; Anglo-India 387 small lot; Auckland 234 small lot; Bally 199 small lot; Belvedere 415/8; Birla 12/2; Budge Budge 360 small lot; Champdany 167; Cheviot 241 small lot; Clive 33; Delta 385; Fort Gloster 575; Gourepore 455/8; Howrah 56/14; India 295/8; Kamarhatty 558; Kinnison 138/8; Lawrence pref 134; Lansdowne 168 small lot; National 26/12; Nuddea 31/10 small lot; Orient 231/8; small lots; Presidency 6/6.

Miscellaneous: Patna electric 14/8; Triton Insurance 194; Indian wood products 32/8 small lot; Midnapore Zemindary 71 small lot.

Sugar: Bairampur 12; Champaran 22/8; Popular 25/4; Rothas 9/4; Ryam 37/4.

Teas: Bishnauth 29/12; Central Cachar 90 ex div; Chundeecherra 46; Dimakuai 31/14; Dhalakhat 29; Gunjaram 238; Hattikhira 24/8; Hasimara 40/12 small lot; Hantpara ordy 500; Patrakola ordy 930; Phaskowa 107; Tukwar 22.

Debentures 4 per cent 1913/43; Calcutta Port Trust Debentures 102; 6 1/2 per cent 1933/36/43 Hukumchand Jute Mills debentures 103.—A. P.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 11.

Castorseeds May delivery Opening Rs. 24/7: Highest Rs. 24/14; Closing Rs. 24/3/6

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 25/6/6; Highest Rs. 25/13; Closing Rs. 25/12/6

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening 21; Highest Rs. 21/6; Lowest Rs. 20/15; Closing Rs. 21/5/6

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 22/3; Highest Rs. 22/8; Lowest Rs. 22/1; Closing Rs. 22/7/6

OPTIMISTIC EXPECTATIONS IN THE BUDGET STATEMENT

FORMATION OF 5 MILLION STERLING FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BOND TRUST

Upward Movement Renewed In Wall Street

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 11

On the Stock Exchange with optimistic expectations in the budget statement on April 17 and the South African budget treating a favourable impression, interest broadened considerably and a very firm tone prevailed throughout, chief features being strength in Giltedged Securities ,leading Industrials and Kaffirs.

Foreign issues, especially Germans, were mostly higher owing to the formation of the 5 million sterling foreign Government bond trust.

Commodities generally ruled firm with a fair amount of business.

In the Wall Street the upward movement was renewed.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 11

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 11

3-30 p.m.

The London Stock Exchange markets generally were more active. Giltedgeds were firm on renewed buying. Industrials generally had some good features. Kaffirs were firmer chiefly on favourable interpretation of the budget.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80) £80 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103) £103 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111) £111 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£112 3/4) £113
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104) £104 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 3/4) £110

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol 11 3/8) dol 11 3/8
International Holding (dol 2 1/4) dol 2 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 7 1/4) dol 7 1/4
Musical Industries (25-7 1/2) 27-1 1/2
Princhin John (38-6) 38-6
Imprial Chemical Ord (38-0) 38-3
Woolsworth New Ord (93-6) 93-6
Swedish Match (9-6) 9-4 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (52-3) 52-10 1/2
University Ordinary (23-3) 23-4 1/2
Ford Motors (29-6) 30-0
Cables and Wireless (£10) £10
British American Tobacco (119-4 1/2) 120-0
Camera "A" (£8) £8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (119-6) 120-0
P and O S N Co Defd (17-4 1/2) 17-9
Distillers (94-0) 94-6
Bredrurd Dyers (14-0) 14-0
British Celonese (14-9) 14-9
J and P Coats Ordinary (61-9) 62-0
Courtanks Ordinary (54-9) 55-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (12-0) 12-0
Wickers Limited Ordinary (9-0) 9-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (27 1/4) 27 3/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-10 1/2) 5-10 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£112) £112

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (226-3) 226-3
Godul (150-0) 148-9
Moddar New (66-10 1/2) 66-10 1/2
Sub Nigel (221-3) 218-9
Spring Mines (121-3) 121-3
Union Corporation (123-9) 122-6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 11.

3 1/2 p.c.	G P N Sett	88	14 0
3 1/2 p.c.	G P N Cash	88	14 6
4 p.c.	1960/70 Cash	102	8 0
4 p.c.	1960/70 Sett	102	9 0
5 p.c.	1945/55 Sett	114	11 0
5 p.c.	1945/55 Cash	114	12 0

TAX FREES

4 p.c.	1953/63 Mysore	103	1 0
5 p.c.	1955 Mysore	114	8 6
5 1/2 p.c.	1938 Mysore	109	4 0
6 1/2 p.c.	1934 B D L	105	0 0
3 1/2 p.c.	1947/50 Cash	97	12 0
4 p.c.	1934/37 Cash	100	8 0
4 p.c.	1943 Cash	103	2 0
4 1/2 p.c.	1934 Cash	100	8 0
4 1/2 p.c.	1945/50 Cash	108	2 1
5 p.c.	1939/44 Cash	107	6 0
5 p.c.	1940/43 Cash	107	13 0
5 p.c.	1935 Cash	102	13 0
5 1/2 p.c.	1938/40 Cash	107	15 0
6 1/2 p.c.	1935 T B Cash	104	12 0

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 p.c.	B P T 1974	97	8 0
4 p.c.	M Deb 1974	97	0 0
5 p.c.	M Deb 1959	117	12 0
6 p.c.	M Deb 1954	119	0 0
6 p.c.	K P T 1956	119	0 0
6 1/2 p.c.	B I T 1937	108	0 0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 88/12/6 and improved to Rs. 89 on short covering. At the advance there was some liquidation and prices eased off to Rs. 88/14/6. Business for next settlement commenced to-day.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, April 11.

Ready Java		14	11 0
S S. Subedar		4	6 6
March shipment		4	4 0
A-M. shipment		4	3 6
J-A. shipment		4	5 0
African ready		14	2 0
Britania ready		16	12 0
Birla Mills		14	0 0

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 11

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£79) £79 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£91 1/4) £91 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£111 1/4) £111 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68 (£112 3/4) £113
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£105 3/4) £105 7/8
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (1 1/2 p.c. premium) 1 1/2 p.c. premium
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£112) £112

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£111) £111

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (29-4 1/2) 30-0
Dorun Tea (60-0) 58-9
Empire of India and Ceylon (42-6) 42-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (21-3) 22-0
Gula Kelampong (20-0) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-9) 30-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (61-3) 61-3
Burma Corporation (13-9) 13-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (£18 1/4) £18 3/8
East Rand Proprietary (47-3) 46-6
Rand Mines (130-0) 131-3

OIL SHARES

Anglo Persian (48-1 1/2) 48-1 1/2
Venezuela (36-3) 36-3
Burma Oil (93-9) 93-9
Mexican Eagle (10-1 1/2) 10-1 1/2
Shell Transport (50-7 1/2) 50-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£21 3/8) £21 3/8

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western Ord (£58) £56 3/4
L M S Ord (£27 1/4) £26 1/2
L N E R Refd (£10 1/4) £10
Southern Defds (£28 1/4) £27 1/2
Land Pass 5 per Stock (£127 1/2) £127 1/2
London Board 'C' Stock (£78 1/8) £79 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, April 11

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges.

General Motors (unquoted) dol 39
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 17 1/8) dol 17 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 52 7/8) dol 53 3/8
United States Steel preference (dol 93) dol 94

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 11.

	Bales.
Khandesh	1,818
Central India	896
Barsi-Nugger	1,286
Hyderabad-Gaorani	571
Berar	4,663
Central Provinces	835
Dhollera	795
Rajputana	174
Sind-Punjab	199
Broach	2,425
Compta-Dharwar	53
Western-Northerns	248
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	321
Egyptians	28
Total Cotton	14,312
	Cwts.
Wheat	6,363
Linseed	6,510
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	90
Gingellyseed	80
Poppyseed	325
Groundnuts	5,520
Castorseed	2,955
Rice	37,877
Myrabollams	1,147
Cottonseed	2,972
Gram	1,031
Joowar	2,297
Bajree	1,530
	Tons.
Coal	2,185

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, April 10.

May	12.39+.06
June	12.49+.06

TO RECEIVE DULIPSINGJI

KARACHI, April 11.

Prince Partap Singhji, elder brother of the Maharajah of Navanagar, arrived here this morning from Jamnagar to receive his brother Dulip Singhji, who will be arriving here by the inward air-mail on Saturday afternoon.—A. P. Special.

AID TO RELEASED PRISONERS

Governor Regrets Bombay Society Hasn't Found Work For More Men

Lord Brabourne, the Governor of Bombay, presided at the eighteenth annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society on Wednesday evening which took pace in the Bombay Municipal Corporation Hall.

HELP RENDERED

The report for the year stated that 696 persons were afforded relief whose ages varied from 20 years to 65 years. The nature of assistance rendered was in cash, food, clothing and passage money. 28 persons were employed during the year while 68 released prisoners availed themselves of the temporary lodging facilities at the Society's Home.

The report was adopted. Lord Brabourne was elected President, while Sir J. Beaumont and Sir Byramji Jeejeeboy were re-elected vice presidents for the ensuing year.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

The Governor in commending the report said:—

As this is my first year as President of the Released Prisoners' Aid Society, I have great pleasure in attending the annual general meeting, and I have heard with great interest the report of your activities for the year 1933. I am glad to see that the number of released prisoners to whom you have been able to extend help has grown steadily for the last five years, and in this report is 696 as against the figure of 388 for 1930. A striking advance indeed, but it seems unfortunate that on the other hand your efforts to find work for released prisoners have not been so successful, and that only 28 men have been assisted in this way as compared with 40 last year.

PREJUDICE OF EMPLOYERS.

This is the more regrettable in view of the fact that I think it will be generally agreed that this is by far the most important part of the activities of a Society such as yours. Unless released prisoners can be assisted to find work and to keep themselves in regular employment, it is doubtful whether any other form of assistance can be of any real permanent benefit to them. This part of the work I know is difficult, as there is a very natural prejudice on the part of employers against taking on released prisoners.

I hope, however, you will always regard it as the most beneficial part of your activities to overcome this antipathy, and to persuade all employers of labour that they have a social duty in this matter. Similarly, I take this opportunity of appealing to the public to display greater interest in the work of your Society, and in particular to show this interest by extending their help to you in this direction.

PRINCIPLE WORTH MAINTAINING.

I notice your request that the Government grant-in-aid should in future be a fixed sum instead of being proportionate to the amount collected. I cannot help thinking, however, that the fixing of this proportion constitutes a very salutary insurance against complete reliance on Government for support. This principle was, of course, adopted with the object of stimulating the effort to collect subscriptions, and I think it is desirable that the principle should be maintained. It is no clear, moreover, that yoar work has suffered from inadequate financial support. Indeed, it seems that for many years there has been an actual surplus of income over expenditure. What is required is rather that the public should take more interest in what you are doing, and give you all the practical help they can.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST RANGOON OIL CO. MANAGER

RANGOON, April 11.

The District Magistrate, Rangoon, framed charges to-day against W.B. Allen, the European Manager of the Valvoline Oil Company, Rangoon Branch and N. N. Mahanty, a clerk of the same company, under Section 477-(A), I.P.C. for falsifying and abetting with the intent to defraud by making false entries in the Company's cash sheets on three different dates in the months of July, September and October last year.—A.P.

MUSLIMS SHOT AT

NEW DELHI, April 11.

Official intimation has been received from Dacca that in the afternoon of April 10, three Hindu youths were detained on suspicion by four Mahomedans of Deobhoo, Narayangunj. During conversation, two of the Mahomedans were shot at with revolvers at close range. One of them, named Ramzan died immediately, while the other is in a precarious condition. A Hindu youth, named Moti Mullick, was arrested on the spot.

The police are making vigorous enquiries.—A. P.

STATES BILL AND PETITS' CASE

Magistrate On Restriction On Reporting His Highness' Evidence

The major part of the resumed hearing of the Petit's case embraced the recording of the evidence tendered during the re-examination and cross-examination of the Tikka Maharaja of Kapurthala on Wednesday.

The Magistrate, at the outset observed that the restriction on reporting the evidence of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala and the Tikka Maharaja, would still persist.

At one stage Mr. Lam counsel of second accused definitely contradicting the knowledge of Mr. Captain who got the permission of the court to plead in the absence of and on behalf of Mr. Carden Noad, said that the Tikka Maharaja was reported to be ill while his cross-examination was to be conducted, making it imperative to Mr. B. Das to corss-examine the witness on bed at Kapurthala.

The evidence got on issuing the commission to the Agent in Punjab of the Governor-General, was read by Mr. Mowji of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, for the complainant in open court on Tuesday evening and the same were ordered to be filed as part of the record, subject to all just exceptions by the complainant's advocate and the counsel for the defence.

Mr. Captain stated that he had no objection to anything in record.

"LEGAL EVIDENCE"

Mr. Velinker, however, appearing for the first accused raised objection to the whole of the evidence being taken on commission "to be used as legal evidence in the case" on the grounds that the Tikka Maharaja was in Bombay in March 1934. that it was known that he would be in Bombay as far back as December and January that any anonymous letters could not go as evidence without proper or further legal proof and lastly that some portion might be taken as hearsay for any hearsay-evidence in the commission was liable to be expunged.

Mr. Velinker further hinged his objection on the point that the impressions conveyed in two particular questions and answers which the counsel pointed out could never be taken as evidence. When asked for the grounds by Mr. Captain, Mr. Velinker put forward the plea that impressions could never be looked upon as evidence that a statute in this connection could never be waived and that a statute would always remain as such.

Messrs Lam and Chotubhai Vakil did not wish to go on the same ground and expressed that they were satisfied by Mr. Velinker's objections.

Mr. Captain, then, said that he would reply to the objection at the next hearing, although he prayed for the permission of the Magistrate to point out to the Court certain extracts which he deemed important and necessary with regard to Mrs. Gulbai's will dated 18-10-1928 and marked as exhibit 48.

PRINCES BILL ECHO

At one point, the Magistrate observed that the recent amendment of the Princes' Protection Bill should be read and revised with regard to his jurisdiction, defining his rights and powers to consider the different points of status and legal stands between the Court and His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala or his son, Tikka Maharaja. The Magistrate exclaimed, "it is only a debate a debate you know, that you read in to-day's papers with Mr. Ranga Iyer's objection."

DRIVER AND GUARD SENT TO JAIL

Judgment In Tarikere Train Smash Case

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, April 11.

Judgment was delivered yesterday by the Special First Class Magistrate, Tarikere, in the Tarikere Train Smash Case, convicting Sivananda, the engine-driver and Prasad, the Guard, for offences under purview of Sections 304 and 338, I.P.C. and sentenced them to four months' rigorous imprisonment each and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each.

The Under-Guard, Raja Ratnam was acquitted.

It will be recalled that in May last year, as a result of a train-smash near Tarikere, eleven persons were dead and several injured.

SILVER AND BANKHEAD BILLS TO BE PASSED

Speculative Buying In New York Cotton

MARKED ABSENCE OF SELLING

Bombay, April 11.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was firm and fairly active on improved buying influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and strength of Wall Street market. It was reported that the Bankhead bill was passed without the six bales allowance to farmers and the Silver bill was favourably received by the U. S. Congress. There was utter absence of any selling and the market displayed good undertone. It is believe that the silver bill indicates some inflation in America and sellers were cautious. These expected favourable developments will have temporary bullish effect on cotton prices and the stock market was also firm with a limited business.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 7 points with May delivery 12.01c. There was some scattered selling soon after the opening of the session which resulted in a decline of two points from the opening level and May delivery reached the lowest price 11.99. This decline was followed by active buying and prices advanced 10 points from the lowest level and May delivery reached the highest level 12.09 at noon. In the afternoon session there was some liquidation which resulted in a drop of 5 points from the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 10 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 10 po'nts to 12.25c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also fairly steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points to 12.21c. per lb.

Messrs. M. B. Stern State:—

The market was steadier in sympathy with the strength of Wall Street and generally more favourable developments.

The brighter outlook for silver legislation owing to the Senate Agricultural Committee having reported favourably on the Dies Silver Bill for the nationalisation of silver, the settlement of the motor strike in Detroit, and the probability of a considerably modified form of the Exchange regulations were all contributory factors to the better feeling. Although any important advance seems unlikely for the time being we continue to have a favourable opinion of the market and consider it advisable to make purchases on all weak spots for a quick turn with a view to replacing on setbacks.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was expected to open at a decline of 2 points on Tuesday in sympathy with overnight New Rork closing advices but the market opened firm at a rise of one point on bullish American cables regarding the Bankhead Bill. There was some speculative buying on strong rumours about the passage of the Bankhead Bill and a net rise of 6 points was recorded in the afternoon when May delivery was quoted 6.11. The market displayed a firm undertone with considerable trade calling and Bombay buying. The market closed at a net rise of 6 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed one point lower at 6.38d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures ring was fairly steady in sympathy with firmness of American section and closed at a gain of 2 to 4 points. At the close May delivery was quoted 4.85, July 4.80 and October at 4.85d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was steady with a moderate demand. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points and spot Sakel cotton prices were 3 points down at 8.75d. per lb. Uppers futures were barely steady and closed at a rise of one point with spot cotton one point lower at 6.86d. per lb.

IMPORTANCE OF WEATHER.

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, Liverpool in the course of their market review state:—

"The Bankhead Bill has now passed the House of Representatives and is expected to be dealt with by the Senate in the very near future. As we have mentioned in several of our preceding circulars, it appears that the terms of this enactment have been altered materially since its first inception and is now considerably weakened thereby. Therefore, the actual passing of the measure by Congress has had no effect as it is fully discounted. There are rumours that, before it emerges from the Senate, it may be strengthened by increasing the tax from 50 per cent to 75 per cent which, of course, would make all the difference, but this is merely report and we do not think that too much importance can be attached to it. If it remains in its present form it would not be surprising to find, with intensive cultivation, that a good deal more than 10 million bales will pass through the gins, and that the farmer, if he succeeds in obtaining a good yied of lint per acre, will be quite content to market the surplus over the allowance and pay the tax.

As we have frequently said, the basis for a real permanent rise lies a great deal more in the weather conditions during the growing and marketing period and in the expansion of trade leading to a greater consumption of our commodity. At the present moment prospects of this latter do not appear too rosy and indeed estimates for consumption during the current year are being reduced from previous ideas. It is only natural that, with the disparity between other growths and American, which may be accentuated by the curtailment in the United States leading to a greater inducement to stimulate production elsewhere, the use of other growths will be increased at the expense of the American variety."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N.Y. May Highest (12-51 p.m.)	12.09+.15
N. Y. May Lowest (10-18 a.m.)	11.99+.05
Liverpool May Highest (3-49 p.m.)	6.11+.06
Liverpool May Lowest (10-1 a.m.)	6.06+.01

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

11-33 a.m.—Market improved on rumours of agreement amendment Bankhead Bill.

9-04 p.m.—Washington silver news tended to increase inflation talk.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled.

"Probable early legislation Silver and Bankhead Bills likely result resumption upward tendency."

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York.—Prospects brighter Crop Control and Silver legislation.

Liverpool.—Steadier on expected constructive amendments Bankhead Bill and likelihood passage Silver Bill. Wheat better on expectation constructive action Rome conference.

Liverpool.—Reported that six Bale allowance clause to be eliminated from Bankhead Bill but no confirmation available.

Liverpool.—Favour buying October Wheat Liverpool.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market improved on strong rumour Bankhead Bill passed without six bale allowance to farmer. Bullish.

Liverpool.—Probable early legislation Silver and Bankhead Bill likely result resumption upward tendency.

Liverpool.—Market steadier on reports Bankhead Bill likely passed in strengthened form and exchange regulations made less drastic.

New York.—Firmer tone reflecting Silver developments Washington and better stock market.

New York.—Better feeling is caused by reported Conference agree to eliminate tax free amendment Bankhead Bill and Congress friendly attitude toward Silver legislation. Little pressure

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 10.

May 1934	12.04+10
July 1934	12.16+11
October 1934	12.29+10
December 1934	12.40+11
January 1935	12.47+12
March 1935	12.55+15
Middling Spot	12.25+10

NEW YORK.

New York, April 10.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
May 1934	——
July 1934	12.12
October 1934	12.25
New York Noon Call—	
May 1934	12.05
July 1934	12.16
October 1934	12.29

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 10.

	Bales
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	16,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	6,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 10.

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.73
Fine (Good Staple)	4.88
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.03
OOMRA :—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.74
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.89
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.04
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.40
Fine	3.50
Superfine	3.60
SCINDE :—	
Good	3.50
Fine	3.60
Superfine	3.70

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 10.

Messrs Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	9
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	18
Amer. Forn Power Com.	16
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D.	52
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	22
Electric Bond Common	17
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	45
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	52
Consolidated Gas	38
Columbia Gas	15
American Tel. & Tel.	129
Western Union Telg.	56 1/2
Radio Corp.	8
Chesapeake & Ohio	47
New York Central	36 3/4
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	30
Erie R. R.	22
Pennsylvania R. R.	36
Union Pacific R. R.	133
Great North. Pfd	30
National Dairy	16
Hiram Walker	43
Distillers Seagram	19
Amr. Tobacco B	72
Dupont	99
St. Oil of N. J	47
Bethelehem Steel	44
United States Steel	53
American Smelting	45
Noranda Mines	44
Int. Nickel of Canada	28 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	17 1/2
Kennecott Copper	23
Cerro de Pasco Copper	38
International Harvestor	42
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	24
General Motors	39
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	22
Mid. Con. Petroleum	14
Atlantic Refining	30
Socony	17
Plymouth Oil	14
American Radiator	16
Chase Bank	28 1/2
National City Bank	28 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	475
National Distillers	30
Celanese Corporation of Am.	37
Remington Rand	13
General Foods	34
Alaska	22

Firm market although turnover moderate. General Motors sold 98,000 Cars in March.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 10.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels April/May sellers 17/9

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, April/May sellers 17/9

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels. April/May sellers 23/3

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, April 10.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. Apl./May nominal 6/10 1/2.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. Apl./May sellers 6/7 1/2.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. Apl./May sellers 6/7 1/2.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 10.

May 1934	12.05+08
July 1934	12.13+08
October 1934	12.28+09
Middling Spot	12.21+10

LONDON METALS.

London April 10

	£
Copper Braziers	45
Yellow Metal	37-3/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 25 Gauge	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	240-3/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 10

Silver.—Market is Quiet.

Spot	20-1/4
Forward	20-3/8

SEEDS.

London, April 10.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May paid £9-7-6.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £9-12-6.

Linseed Bombay, (London) c.i.f. per ton, April/May paid £11-10-0.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 10.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
April 1934		6.11+06
May 1934	6.06	6.11+06
June 1934		6.10+06
July 1934	6.05	6.09+06
August 1934		6.08+06
September 1934		6.07+06
October 1934		6.05+05
November 1934		6.04+05
December 1934		6.04+04
January 1935		6.04+05
February 1935		6.04+05
March 1935		6.05+05
April 1935		6.05+05
Middling Spot		6.38+01

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 10.

SAKELLARIDIS :—

May 1934	8.56
July 1934	8.56
October 1934	8.38
November 1934	8.39
December 1934	8.35
January 1935	8.33
F. G. F. Spot	8.75

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York April 10.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 0 1/8.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 11.

B C RATE.

T T D D 1/6

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 Apr.
Banks selling T T 1/3 1/32 May-June
Banks selling T T 1/6 July-Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April-May
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6 5/32 June-July.

NEW YORK—

B. C. Rate T T 259 5/8
Banks selling T T 257 5/8
Banks buying T T 256 1/2

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 586
Banks buying D D 596

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 56 7/8

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 56 5/8

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 78 1/2
Banks buying 60 Days 77 1/4

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 101 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 90 3/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156 3/4

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 97 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 5.16 1/2 10th inst
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/4 11th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 11th inst
London/Paris 78.25 10th inst.
London/Belgium 22.06 10th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.95 10th inst.
London/Italy 60.25 10th inst.
London/Berlin 13.06 10th inst
London/Stockholm 19.39 10th inst.
London/New York 5.16 3/8 10th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.62 3/4 10th inst.
Java/London 7.58 10th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very firm.

Gold £6-14-4 9th inst. £6-14-6 10th inst
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 9th inst. 20 1/4 10th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 1/16 9th inst. 20 3/8 10th inst.
Silver New York Ready 46 3/4 9th inst. 46.80 10th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 1 p.c. 9th inst. 1 p.c. 10th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/8 p.c. 9th inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 10th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c.
3 Mos 2 p.c.
6 Mos 2 p.c.
Tone:—Firm.

LINSEED OILS.

London, April 10

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., April sellers £17/10-1/2

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., May/Aug. sellers £18/9

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 10.

Smoked sheet Standard Ribbed lb. 5-17/32 sellers.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 10

Gold Bars Fine per oz. 86-1/6

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 10.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 1-15/16 per cent. to 1 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/16 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 10

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	13.06
Amsterdam	7.63-1/4
Brussels	22.05-1/2
Madrid	36.79
Milan	60.43
Berne	15.95
Paris	78.28
Prague	124.00
T. T. London on New York Closing Cross rate	5.16 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 10.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-1/8
Hongkong and Shangha Bank (London Reg.)	137
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-1/2
National Bank of India	49
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	112-3/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-1/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	79-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	91-3/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	111-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	80-1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	104-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	110-7/8

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 10.

Broach A-May Op. 194 3/4; Highest 194 3/4; Lowest 197 1/4; Closing 197 1/4

Broach J-Aug. Op. 197 1/2; Highest 199 1/2; Lowest 197 1/2; Closing 199 1/2

Oomra May Op. 169 3/4; Highest 169 3/4; Lowest 173; Closing 173.

Oomra July Op. 170 3/4; Highest 173 1/4; Lowest 170 3/4; Closing 173 1/4

Bengal May Op. 127 3/4; Highest 130 1/2 Lowest 127 3/4; Closing 130 1/2

Bengal July Op. 130 1/2; Highest 132 3/4; Lowest 130 1/2; Closing 132 3/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/Aug. Rs. 14

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, April 10.

Spot Silver	46 3/4+.1/4c.
May delivery	46.85+.05c
July delivery	47.00+.05c

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 11.

Following a rise of 11 points in New York Cotton futures the local cotton market opened at Rs. 199/4 for Broach July/August delivery. There was a decided improvement in the general feeling and it is believed that American cotton prices will advance under the influence of the Bankhead and Silver Bills. This view is shared by the professional element in the market and there was a marked absence of any selling. Some Bazar operators were free buyers and prices improved to Rs. 200/6. It may be mentioned that we had already anticipated this move of prices in these columns and we still believe that chances are in favour of a further improvement in the near future. Much depends upon developments in American markets and while we prefer the constructive side, we think it safe to unload a portion of holdings on strong markets with a view to replace on declines.

Local operators sold single option to call on 30,000 bales to-day and bought freely. Liverpool prices were 2 points higher and prices in the local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M.	200/4
Broach J-A.	202
Oomra May	176
Oomra July	176
Bengal May	133/8
Bengal July	135

READY COTTON SALES

			April 11
87	Bombay and Co.,	Dharwa	173
100	Bombay and Co.,	Dhamangaon	173
26	H Bharmal	Akola	159 1/2
54	H Bharmal	Bhayavadar	3" off
100	Patel Cotton	Amod	209
100	Patel Cotton	Warora	186
100	Nisho and Co.,	Khandwa	178
200	Shamji Karamshi,	Khamgaon	178
100	Breul and Co.,	Hissar	138 3/4
113	Breul and Co,	Kapurthala	2 on
100	Breul and Co,	Hansi	5 1/2 on
300	Kotak and Co.,	Kapudwanj	6 on

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, April 11. New	Old.
Bengal Superfine	141/44	...
Bengal Fine	137/39	...
Bengal F.G.	134/36	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	137/39	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	134/36	...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	188/93	...
Nagpur Savnor Fine	188/93	...
Pundhurna Fine	180/83	...
Yeotmal Fine	178/80	...
Arvi Fine	178/80	...
Ellichpur Fine	179/81	...
Amraoti-Berar Fine	173/75	...
Khamgaon Fine	173/75	...
Mulkapur Fine	165/68	...
Khandesh Fine	161/63	...
Jalna/Sailu Fine	167/69	...
Burwah Sanavad Fine	177/79	...
Broach Fine	207/9	...
Punjab/American	215	...
Punjab/American mix	205	...
Cambodia	...	252
Miraj/Sangli	...	167/72
Compta Good	...	177
Jinja	330	...
Bukoba	333	...
Kimpala	330	...

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, April 11.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st September. Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	1,818	226,523
Central India	896	166,401
Barsi and Nagar	1,286	148,453
Hyderabad-Gaorani	571	38,948
Berar	4,643	330,483
Central Provinces	835	81,118
Total Oomras	10,069	991,926
Dholera	795	36,242
N.-W. Provinces	...	7,678
Rajputana	174	33,921
Sind-Punjab	199	135,777
Broach	2,425	221,300
Coompta & Dharwar	53	11,872
Westerns-Northerns	248	5,988
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	321	7,865
Persian	...	1,301
American	...	24,056
Egyptian & African	28	88,352
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	24
Total	14,312	1,566,302

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 5th April.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year
Europe	511	267,512
Japan & China	5,779	409,921
Coast Ports	...	10,067
Up-country by Rail	...	76,154
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	40,405
Total	6,290	804,059

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, April 11.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal.—					
U.P.	141	137	134	129	
Panjab	141	137	134	129	
Rajputana	141	137	134	129	
Oomra No. 3	189	177	175	172	...
C.P. No. 1	193	190	188	183	...
C.P. No. 2	186	183	181	178	...
Broach No. 2	...	208	206	204	202
Punjab-Ame.	...	214	212	210	208
Surat	...	270	268	266	...
Rajpipla	...	270	268	266	...
Navsari	...	272	270	268	...

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 11.

F.P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 10-4-34	6895000	7627000
Receipts Yesterday 10-4-34	16000	15000
Exports to date 10-4-34	6301000	6312000
Stock at Ports 6-4-34	3062000	4317000
Stock Interior Towns 6-4-34	1598000	1839000
Stock Liverpool 6-4-34	1088000	855000
Visible Supply 6-4-34	7167000	8728000
Quantity in Sight 6-4-34	10718000	1142400
Quantity out of Sight 6-4-34	10104000	9300000

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 10.

May	51 5/8+.5/8d.
July	54 1/4+.7/8d.
October	56 1/8+.3/4d.
December	57 3/8+.5/8d.

SMALL IMPORTS OF OILSEEDS

Indian Linseed In Britain

Mr. H. M. Langton receives Oilseeds trade in Britain showing effects of Tariffs:—

Both the Import Duties Act, which came into operation on March 1, 1932, and the Ottawa Agreements Act, of the autumn of 1932, had effect on the oilseed and allied industries in 1933, but the possibility of assessing the value of the changes effected by these two Acts is difficult owing to the many disturbing influences which the industries, in common with most others, had to grapple with during the year. Falling prices, wide fluctuations in the exchanges, currency changes, trade restrictions, quotas, and embargos, together with unsettled political conditions in many countries abroad, contributed to make the year one of great difficulty.

There has been no death of raw materials, but the gross imports of oilseeds and kernels in 1933 was only 1,288,723 tons, against 1,371,293 tons in 1932, and in contrast to the high figure of 1,785,753 tons in 1924. The main cause of the lessened amount of seed crushed during the year was the large fall in the imports of linseed, these dropped to 245,925 tons, against 362,316 tons in 1932. The imports of linseed into the United Kingdom from British India actually exceeded those from Argentina during the year. This is remarkable when it is realised that the imports of linseed from India into the United Kingdom in 1932 were but a little over 9,000 tons, a quantity which was only 3 per cent of the year's amounts of that seed from Argentina. The comparatively small crop of the Argentine seed—only about two-thirds of the previous season's—was the main cause of the changed source of the linseed arriving here.

DUTY INCREASED.

In the early part of the year the duty on foreign linseed was increased from 10 to 15 per cent 'ad valorem,' and this, to some extent, helped to swell imports from India. But the seed-crushing interests felt that the crushing of linseed was going to be badly hampered by imports of linseed oil from the Continent of Europe, and as a result of representations made to the Import Duties Advisory Committee, a specific duty of £3 10s. a ton was placed on foreign linseed oil. In consequence comparatively small imports of the oil have reached here from abroad.

The basis of this duty was a margin between the oil and the seed; raw linseed oil naked ex-mill was to be sold at a price calculated to yield a gross crushing margin of not more than £2 a ton on the seed after calculating the selling price of the linseed cake. Coupled with this was a system of drawbacks to protect the export trade of the paint, varnish, and linoleum manufacturers, and others dependent for their export trade on stocks of linseed oil. This rate was fixed at 50s. a ton for the oil and 15s. for the seed by the Import Duties Advisory Committee as from November 22 last, this drawback rate being an increase on what had previously been in force; further, the rate was extended from the articles previously covered so as to include concessions to mixed oils.

The smaller crop of Argentine linseed has had the effect of keeping prices of linseed and linseed oil firm during the past year. But the fall in the price of cottonseed oil during the year has been little short of disastrous for the producers; no less a fall than £10 a ton has taken place during the year, and at the end of December the prices of crude cottonseed oil in Hull was only £13.10s. a ton—a price without precedent in the lifetime of those engaged in the trade. Several causes have operated to bring about this result; a heavy excess of the oil in the United States, large stocks of lard in that country and of butter throughout the world, with lessened demands for cotton oil from the margarine trade. The demands of the soap trade for cotton oil have also been smaller, owing to the competition of other oils. The price of groundnut oil has dropped from £28 10s. to £19 10s. a ton, though the high level of prices for the various grades of castor oil was maintained during the year, but most of the other oils experienced falls

The export of vegetable oils has not been so large as in previous years, while the export trade in oilseed cakes and meals declined by about half. Large imports of unrefined oils were made during the year, the total being about 129,000 tons, and though about half of this total was made up of cocoanut and palm oils from British Empire sources, it still appears that the measure of protection enjoyed by the industry is insufficient to stem completely the tide of imports.

Far more disquieting is the large importation of 384,653 tons of oilseed cakes and meals from abroad. At this figure the imports are hardly less than in the past, and the feeling generally in the trade is that tariffs have not conferred the benefits looked for. But the other difficulties which the trade has had to encounter make it somewhat rash to attribute the diminished returns solely to the inadequacy of the duties. Improvements in world trade and in the demands of agriculture for feeding cakes an meals will go far to improve the returns in the seed crushing and allied trades. At present there are ample supplies of alternative natural feeding stuffs at the call of the farmer.

REDUCING OPERATING COSTS

No striking innovations in the technique of the industries have been introduced. Reliance is placed rather on detailed changes or alterations in the well-established methods of crushing and solvent extraction, refining, and other manufacturing operations which have been in use for some years. These changes in the main make for easier and more convenient working and in many cases have resulted in some slight saving in operating costs.

A subject of almost perennial interest is that of the relative positions of the wild forest palm oil industry of West Africa in competition with that of the plantation palm industry of Sumara, and, to some extent, of the Belgian Congo and British Malaya. Very serious warning to the Government was uttered recently by Mr. F. D'Arcy Cooper, chairman of Lever Brothers, Limited, when addressing a gathering in Liverpool. He pointed out that the exports of palm oil from Sumatra in 1933 were nearly 100,000 tons, and that in five years' time this figure would be doubled. In 1928 the shipments from Sumatra were but 29000 tons, and while in that year shipments from Malaya were only 1,500 tons they had grown to about 8,000 tons in 1932 and will increase very considedably in the next decade. Nigeria exported only 120,000 tons in 1933 and exports from that territory are about stationary. The West African native lacks up-to-date milling and production, and forestry is not taught at all. Probably 500,000 tons of the oil are produced annually in West Africa, about 400,000 tons of this being for internal consumption. When it is realised that the productivity of the native forest methods is only one-fourth to one-eighth of plantation productinn it will be realised that the amount of waste is prodigious. Mr. D'Arcy Cooper's warning, that unless steps be taken by the Government, the great palm-oil industry will, if present prices continue, disappear in the course of years from West Africa is a very serious one.—"M. G. Commercial."

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 115 at Cross Rate 5.16 1/2.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A-May 197/12—Liverpool May 6.13 Rs. 69 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach J-A. 200—Liverpool July 6.11 Rs. 66 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A-May 197/12—New York May 12.94 Rs. 61 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.16 1/2.

Bombay—New York:—Broach J-A. 200—New York July 12.16 Rs. 61 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.16 1/2.

NO BUSINESS IN SHARES

Bombay, April 11.

To-day being the last settlement day, there was no forward business on the local Stock Exchange. Government Securities ruled steady with a moderate business.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 11.

The local Silver market ruled steady to-day on higher Shanghai advices. The market opened to-day at Rs. 61/8 for May settlement but as soon as the demand was satisfied, prices ruled quiet under scattered liquidation. The gold market was dull and featureless with a scattered business.

Latest advices from America show that the Dies Silver Bill will be passed by the U. S. Congress.

Ready silver	55 8 0
May delivery	61 7 0
June delivery	55 10 0
Ready gold	33 5 0
May delivery	33 5 6
June delivery	33 5 9

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, April 11.

T. T. on London :—

Previous closing	1/4 3/16
To-day's opening	1/4 1/4
To-day's closing	1/4 1/4

Tone:—Steady.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1934

Will Bengal Get Promised Relief In Full?

Government Of India Faced With Intriguing Position

NEW DELHI, April 11.

A somewhat intriguing position vis a vis' the Government's promise of relief to Bengal, has arisen as a result of the changes in respect of the Sugar and the Match Excise Duty Bills. Firstly even though the Government would succeed in reintroducing on the first of May the excise duty on sugar, there is no doubt that the House would carry the amendment proposing the collection of the duty from the first of August. This latter proposal would involve a loss of about eighteen lakhs. Secondly the representatives of match manufacturers have been able to convince the Government that the imposition of the Excise Duty would, even under the scheme proposed by the Select Committee, reduce the consumption appreciably; so that a loss of forty to forty-five lakhs should be easily assessed in that direction in revenue estimated by the Government under this source.

All this means that the Government of India's budget would close with a considerable deficit if the promised relief to Bengal and the other provinces is given in full. The question however arises as to whether the relief is dependent on the Government getting the extra revenue. On the one side it is claimed that Sir George Schuster has made no secret of the interdependence of his plans and that if he failed to get the full revenue, he would have to reconsider his promised relief to Bengal. On the other side it is emphasised that nowhere in the budget speech, or during the debates, did Sir George Schuster declare that the extent of the relief depended on the income derived from any particular source, and that the Government of India is committed to pay out of its revenues half of the Jute Tax irrespective of how the Government of India finances itself.

It is expected that Sir George Schuster will take an early opportunity of clarifying the position.—A.P.

DUTY ON MATCHES

Move For Introducing Graded System

NEW DELHI, April 10.

The Select Committee on the Match Excise Bill met to-day and examined the cases of manufacturers thoroughly.

It is understood that while no final conclusion has yet been reached, opinion seem to be unanimous in favour of reducing the excise duty to Rs. 2 on match boxes containing 80 sticks, Rs. 1-8 on boxes containing 60 sticks and Re. 1 on those containing 40 sticks. It is understood that manufacturerers' representatives expressed satisfaction at the proposed reduction and expresed the view that they would be able now to reopen factorie which had recently suspended operations.

GRADED SYSTEM OF DUTIES.

It is understood that a graded system of duties was adopted unanimously. The idea of the select committee was that even after the imposition of duty there should be a "pice-box" saleable in the market. Now under the graded system of taxes there would be available in the market three boxes for two pice.

There were eight representatives of Sewdish and Indian manufacturers examined before Committee. It was explained by the representatives of Swedish companies that the newspaper report about labour conditions in their factories was not correct. They assured the committee of their satisfaction for protection and the proper safeguards for labour.

NEXT MEETING.

The next meeting of the committee has been fixed for Friday. The only controversial item is with regard to cottage industries and it is expected that discussion on all the clauses will be finished on Friday. It is understood that those members who take interest in cottage industries would have informal discussion with Mr. Hardy, the Government spokesman, so that the matter could easily be disposed of.

Mr. Syed Maksood Ally has been appointed Aerodrome Officer on the Civil Aviation Directorate of India at Karachi. Last year Mr. Ally was with Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., in charge of Aerodrome at Juhu.

WHOLE VILLAGE DESTROYED

Big Fire Causes Damage Of Rs. 15,000 In Nagpur Dist.

NAGPUR, April 11.

Information has been received here that the whole village of Pandavdouna in the Nagpur District has been burn down as the result of a serious fire.

All the 50 houses which constituted the village were gutted, the damages amounting to Rs. 15,000.

The fire started from the hut of an old woman. In the absence of the villagers who were busy reaping the harvest in the distant fields, the fire, helped by a strong wind, soon spread all over the village and reduced the huts into ashes in no time.—United Press.

NAGPUR FOLLOWS BOMBAY LEAD

Public Works To Relieve Unemployment

NAGPUR, April 11.

The City Fathers will shortly be discussing the question of unemployment in Nagpur, if Mr. Fulay's resolution, notice of which is understood to have been given, comes up for discussion at the next meeting of the municipal committee.

It is understood that the resolution requests the Local Government to advance a loan of Rs. 6 lakhs or grant permission to float a loan for a similar amount. The resolution also urges that the executive officer should be requested to prepare for the consideration and the approval of the Committee a scheme of capital works, like the clearing of slums or constructing of buildings, etc. for the relief of the unemployed.

The resolution, it is understood, further requests the Government to start an unemployment benefit scheme and take a census of the unemployed within the limits of Nagpur municipality.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY TIME-TABLE

President Decides After Conference With Party Leaders

NEW DELHI, April 11.

In the absence of permanent cooling arrangements, 'khus khus' chicks were hung up all round the Assembly building, bringing down the temperature within the Chamber. The session will last till April 21. This announcement was made amidst cheers by the President as an arrangement decided at a conference of party leaders, yesterday and to-day. The Government, for their part, he added, had postponed till the Simla Session consideration of Factories Bill, Petroleum Bill, Lac Cess Bill, Negotiable Instruments Bill, Carriage by Air Bill, Aircraft Bill and Trusts Amendment Bill, and the discussion promised by the Finance Member on additional salt duty.

ASSEMBLY TIME-TABLE.

Therefore, within nine days from to-day the following measures would be discussed: the States Protection Bill, Textile Protection Bill, Sugar Excise Bill, Matches Bill, Cotton Growers Bill, Trade Disputes Bill, Resolution on Roads and Motion for appointment of a Committee to watch the working of the Ottawa Agreement.

The President indicated the timetable for these items giving one day (to-day) for States Protection Bill and three days for Textile Protection Bill.

The Select Committee on Matches Bill had been given more time, so that the report might be now presented by the 16th instant.

Murmurs were heard when the President hinted at the possibility of a night sitting on the last day of the three days allotted for the Textile Protection Bill, if the House did not dispose it off within the allotted time.

INTERPELLATIONS.

The question-hour was brief to-day.

Mr. P. R. Rau stated in reply to Mr. Thampan that the Railway Board was not aware that in several cases the rules regulating discharge and dismissal had not been strictly followed.

Mr. Thampan drew attention to a telegram from Madras, reporting the High Court's degree in favour of Mr. C. A. Campbell (District Controller of Stores) against a railway company awarding damages for wrongful dismissal.

Mr Thampan asked if the Railway Board would ask the railway concerned to re-examine the merits of pending cases, with a view to bringing about a compromise in such cases.

Mr. Rau: The Government of India cannot interfere.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Is it your policy that employees should be asked to go to a court to settle their cases?

Mr. Rau: The Government cannot prevent the people from going to court if they think that they have a strong case.—A. P.

All-India Socialist Party Programme

Proposes To Launch Campaign To Better Lot Of Industrial Workers And Peasants

As decided by the All-India Trade Union Congress at its last session at Cawnpore, a representative conference of various delegates of Trade Unions in the various provinces and also of delegates of Provincial Political Parties of the Working Class was held at Jubbulpore on March 31. Dr. Charu Banerjee of Calcutta, Vice-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress was the President-Elect of the Conference. Amongst those who attended the Conference were, Mr. Harihar Nath Shastri, President A. I. T. U. Congress, Messrs. R. S. Ruiker, S. H. Jhabvala, Charles Mascarenhas of Bombay, Messrs. J. N. Mitra and Rajini Mukerjee of Calcutta; Messrs. Salunke, Sattaramiya, Patil and Ghanekker of Nagpur; Mr. Zulmiram Chaudhary of the Bombay Working Class Political Party, Messrs. Abdul Razak and D. L. Pathak, of the G.I.P. Railway Workers Union, Mr. D. P. Misra the well-known Left Wing Congress Leader of Jubbalpore was also present.

Among the principal objects of the Party will be:—

Transfer of all power to the producing masses. Freedom of the peasantry from all exploitation and exaction so that the greater part of the surplus produce remains in their possession. Nationalisation of Land, Public Utilities, Mineral Resources, Key Industries, Railways, and Banks. Irreducible standard of Living for the workers through the introduction of Minimum Living Wage, Limited Hours of Work, Healthy conditions of Work, Insurance against Unemployment, Sickness, old age, etc. Control of the economic life of the country by the workers and peasants' councils, and Franchise on functional basis.

WORKERS' PROGRAMME.

Its programme will include the carrying on of intensive agitation all over the country and to give effective resistance to all forms of exploitation, on the basis of the following demands:—

(1) Franchise on functional basis for workers and peasants (2) Universal free and compulsory primary education; (3) Freedom of Speech, Press and Association; (4) Complete equality of status irrespective of Sex, Creed, Colour and (5) Universal compulsory Military Training for the adults.

WORKERS' DEMANDS.

The following are the workers' demands:—

(1) 40-Hours a Week without reducing wages; (2) Minimum Living Wage not below Rs 30 and annual increment of not less than one Rupee; (3) Weekly payment of wages wherever demanded; (4) Equal wages for equal labour without any discrimination of race or sex; (5) One months' leave in a year with full pay; (6) Unemployment, Sickness, Old Age, and Maternity Insurance at the expense of the employer and the State; (7) Better Housing and Living Conditions for all workers; free quarters for them; (8) Abolition of employment of women and children underground in mines; (9) Free Medical Aid; (10) Abolition of fines; (11) Right to strike and picket during Trades Disputes; (12) Establishment of independent factory committees in all places where collective work is performed, and (13) Compulsory legal recognition of Registered Trade Unions by the Employers.

PEASANTS' DEMANDS.

The following are the peasants' demands:—

(1) Abolition of landlordism and re-distribution of land on the basis of economic holdings, to the tillers of the soil; (2) Reduction of land-rent by 50 per cent.; (3) Abolition of all feudal and semi-feudal levies on the peasantry; (4) Non ejectible right for tillers on the land; (5) Complete exemption from all taxation for peasants living on uneconomic holdings; (6) Annullment of indebtedness of workers, peasants, and artisants; (7) Control of Usury interest not to exceed 6 per cent per annum; (8) Irrigation of canals, in necessary areas and proper arrangement for up to date means of water supply and communications; (9) Introduction of scientific agriculture at State cost; (10) Ejectment of Kisans to be stopped; and Kisans ejected since 1930 to be given back their lands; (11) Arrears of Rent to be wiped off; and (12) Forced Labour, Illegal Exactions and concealed rents to be penalised.

The party proposes to carry on ceaseless mass propaganda and agitation for the—(1) socio-political education of the workers and peasants by means of publication of periodicals, newspapers, books, leaflets, etc., and by holding study classes, conducting schools, etc; and by organising mass meetings, processions, demonstrations, (2) To co-ordinate the activities of workers and peasants on the basis of fundamental principles and immediate demands of the Party.

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.

All persons of the age of 18 or above accepting the political, economic and social programme as outlined in the Jharia, Madras and Cawnpore Session of the A. I. T. U. C. and who are actively associated with any mass organisation of workers and peasants, are entitled to be members of the Party.

No person belonging to any communal organisation shall be admitted as a member of the Party.

OFFICE-BEARERS OF PARTY.

President Dr. Charu Banerjee, Calcutta; General Secretary—Mr. R. S. Ruiker; Vice-Presidents—Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, Bombay, Mr. Jatin, N. Mitra, Calcutta, Dr. Ashraff, U.P., and Mr. Pt. L. Ghanekar, Nagpur; Oorganising Secretary—Mr. Charles Mascarenhas, Bombay; Secretaries—Mr. V. B. Karnik, Bombay; Mr. J. C. Roy, Bengal; Mr. Rajaram Shastri, Cawnpore, and Mr. W. B. Buxi, Jubbulpore; Treasurer—Mr. Hansaraj Muljee, Bombay.

KARACHI'S EXPERIMENT

Corporation To Adopt A New Scheme Of Efficient Medical Relief

KARACHI, April 10.

The Special Committee appointed by the Corporation to go into the question of Co-operative Panel System of Medical relief recommends the immediate adoption of the scheme.

The salient features of the scheme are that Karachi City is to be divided into a certain number of blocks, for each of which a doctor will be appointed who will be required to reside in the block. Subscribers to this system will have the right to select any doctor not only from the area wherein they live but from other areas also.

TWO CLASSES.

There will be two classes of subscribers, Class A paying rupees 3 per annum, and Class B paying rupee one per annum. A Class member can go to doctors for treatment, and can also get visits at their residence free of charge. Class B will have to go to doctors for treatment.

The Municipality will keep dispensing centres in different parts of the City, where medicines will be supplied and free dressings will be supplied to doctors.

The doctor, will get 2/4/0 per each subscriber under Class A, and 12 annas under Class B, leaving for the Municipality 12 annas per each A Class subscriber, and annas four per B Class suscriber. The saving so made will be spent on supplying medicines and other necessaries. One doctor will be allowed to take subscribers on his panel upto the maximum of 2500.

It is estimated that one lakh out of a population of two and half lakhs will join the system.—A. P.

MAHATMA ALONE CAN LEAD

MADRAS (By Mail).

Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu in the course of a statement says:

I am delighted that Mahatma Gandhi has called off Civil Disobedience. Gandhiji has never failed in his life to act boldly, irrespective of public opinion.

The Swaraj Party has no leader at present, and I do not think anybody excepting Mahatmaji is capable of leading the Congress in the newly chalked out constitutional fight.—A. P.

FIGHT ELECTION ON CLEAR ISSUE

Shiva Rao Welcomes Advent Of Swaraj Party

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Mr. B. Shiva Rao has issued the following statement:—

Gandhiji's decision to call off Civil Disobedience and the permission he has given to Congressmen who believe in Council entry to contest the next Assembly elections mark a turning point in our political struggle. The Assembly election must be fought on a clear national issue, as to what India will accept. The White Paper has been condemned by all progressive parties in India, and the Swaraj Party will undoubtedly add its own powerful voice to the chorus of criticism.

But that alone. I venture to think, will not do. Pundit Motilal Nehru, as Leader of his Party in the Assembly, challenged the Government of Lord Irwin to dissolve the Chamber and let the country give a decisive verdict on the Nehru Constitution. The Challenge was not accepted.

On the present occasion, let the issue be not merely the condemnation of the White Paper—which after all is negative—but Gandhiji's demand at the Second Round Table Conference. With such an issue, there can be no doubt as to what India will do, so far as the elections are concerned."

RAMA RAU WELCOMES IT.

Dr. U. Rama Rau, formerly Member, Swarajya Party in the Council of State says:

All's well that ends well. I am glad the old Swaraj Party of the Congress has been revived and it is thrice blessed now blessed by Gandhiji, blessed by the generality of the Masses and blessed by a large section of Congressmen who have faith in Council Entry.—A. P.

"NOT A DAY TOO SOON"

Karachi Labour Leader On C. D. Withdrawal

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 10.

Gandhism as a political instrument has failed. Gandhiji's withdrawal of civil disobedience has not come day too soon, says Narayan Das Anandji Bechar, ex M L C A labour leader who adds leadership must pass from the hands of the bourgeoisie to the working classes.

Sjt. Sidhwa who participated in the Congress Leaders' Conference Delhi, says Gandhiji has increased the prestige of the Congress. He is Quite sanguine the A I C C will endorse Gandhiji's action for Gandhi is Congress and Congress is Gandhi.

POLICE HUNT FOR GANG

LUDHIANA, April 10.

A revolver and a number of bullets were recovered, and some arrests were made following a curious incident on the outskirts of a village. Four persons were wandering about in a suspicious manner outside the village, but when challenged they responded with a volley of firing and then disappeared.

The Police immediately arrived on the spot and several search parties were despatched resulting in some arrests and the seizure of the revolver and bullets. No further details are available, but it is believed that the gang consisted of proclaimed offenders.—A. P.

POLITICALS END HUNGER STRIKE

RAJSHAHI, April 11.

Twenty-six political convicts, belonging to division 3 went on hunger-strike in the Rajshahi Central Jail about March 26 in connection with a dispute with the authorities on the question of diet and supply of other articles. Forced feeding was resorted to by the authorities in certain cases. The hunger-strike ended this week unconditionally.—A. P.

RESPOND TO MAHATMA'S GESTURE!

Indian Congress League Of London Advises Hoare

LONDON, April 10.

The Indian Congress League, London, has telegraphed to the Secretary of State urging an immediate response to Mahatma Gandhi's gesture.—Reuter.

"HAVE A HUMAN VIEW OF WORLD"

Sir Abdur Rahman's Advice To Youth

NEW DELHI, April 9.

"Remember always that the true worth of life cannot be judged by a visible measure. If life is worth living, it is because love and kindness have made it sweet; graces have given it beauty, and service and self-sacrifice have made it noble and strong," declared Sir Abdur Rahman, Vice-Chancellor, at the twelfth convocation of the Delhi University. He continued:—"We need correct and cheerful outlook on life to perceive and appreciate the true value of things. In such appreciation is found the meaning and significance of life. The value of a thing does not depend on its size and bulk, but on the extent to which it beautifies, ennobles and enriches our life. The value of our life, likewise, is not to be judged by the quantity of our physical possessions, but by the clearness of our enlightened intellect, the beauty and grace of our sentiments and the nobility of our character; not by the measure of our worldly success and achievements, but by the nature of our aspirations and determination with which we endeavour to realise them. Let us have a human, rather than an economic view of the world."

TRANSFORMATION OF UNIVERSITY.

Sir Abdur Rahman devoted the major part of his speech to the question of transformation of the University into a federal type of University with a special body of federal laws to define the rights and functions of the University on the one hand and of the constituent colleges on the other. He said the Academic Council and a Committee appointed by that body were considering, the letter of the Government of India outlining a scheme of a Federal University which scheme had captured his own imagination.

NAGPUR FOLLOWS BOMBAY LEAD

Public Works To Relieve Unemployment

NAGPUR, April 11.

The City Fathers will shortly be discussing the question of unemployment in Nagpur, if Mr. Fulay's resolution, notice of which is understood to have been given, comes up for discussion at the next meeting of the municipal committee.

It is understood that the resolution requests the Local Government to advance a loan of Rs. 6 lakhs or grant permission to float a loan for a similar amount. The resolution also urges that the executive officer should be requested to prepare for the consideration and the approval of the Committee a scheme of capital works, like the clearing of slums or constructing of buildings, etc. for the relief of the unemployed.

The resolution, it is understood, further requests the Government to start an unemployment benefit scheme and take a census of the unemployed within the limits of Nagpur municipality.—A. P.

RAMKRISHNA MILL STRIKE ENDS

AHMEDABAD, April 11.

The "Gujerat Samachar," a vernacular daily, reports a scuffle between a male worker of the Mahalaxmi Mill, Bhavnagar, and three women working in the same mill, as a result of which one of the women died and the other two were seriously injured.

The workers of the weaving department of the Commercial Mill, Ahmedabad, went on strike this morning.

On a settlement being reached with the mill authorities, the workers of the weaving department of the Ramkrishna Mill, who struck work yesterday resumed work to-day.—A. P.

PREPARING FOR ELECTIONS

Hindu Mahasabha Begins Campaign

NEW DELHI, April 11.

With a view to discussing the position regarding the coming Assembly elections, a con-joint emergent meeting of the members of the Executive Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha (present in Delhi), Hindu and Parsee members of the Central Legislature and prominent Hindu citizens of Delhi will be held on April 13 at Barakhamba Road, New Delhi, at 4 p. m.—A P.

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